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(54) **SYNTHETIC AMORPHOUS SILICA POWDER  
AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAME**

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C01P 2006/10; C01P 2006/12; C03B 19/102;  
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See application file for complete search history.

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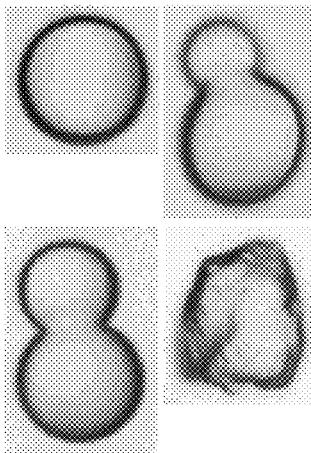
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The synthetic amorphous silica powder of the present invention is characterized in that it comprises a synthetic amorphous silica powder obtained by applying a spheroidizing treatment to a silica powder, and by subsequently cleaning and drying it so that the synthetic amorphous silica powder has an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 2,000  $\mu\text{m}$ ; wherein the synthetic amorphous silica powder has: a quotient of 1.00 to 1.35 obtained by dividing a BET specific surface area of the powder by a theoretical specific surface area calculated from the average particle diameter  $D_{50}$ ; a real density of 2.10 to 2.20  $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ ; an intra-particulate porosity of 0 to 0.05; a circularity of 0.75 to 1.00; and an unmolten ratio of 0.00 to 0.25.

**4 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets**



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|------|-------------------|-----------|--|----|---------------|---------|--|
| (51) | <b>Int. Cl.</b>   |           |  |    |               |         |  |
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*2006/12* (2013.01); *Y10T 428/2982* (2015.01)

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FIG. 1

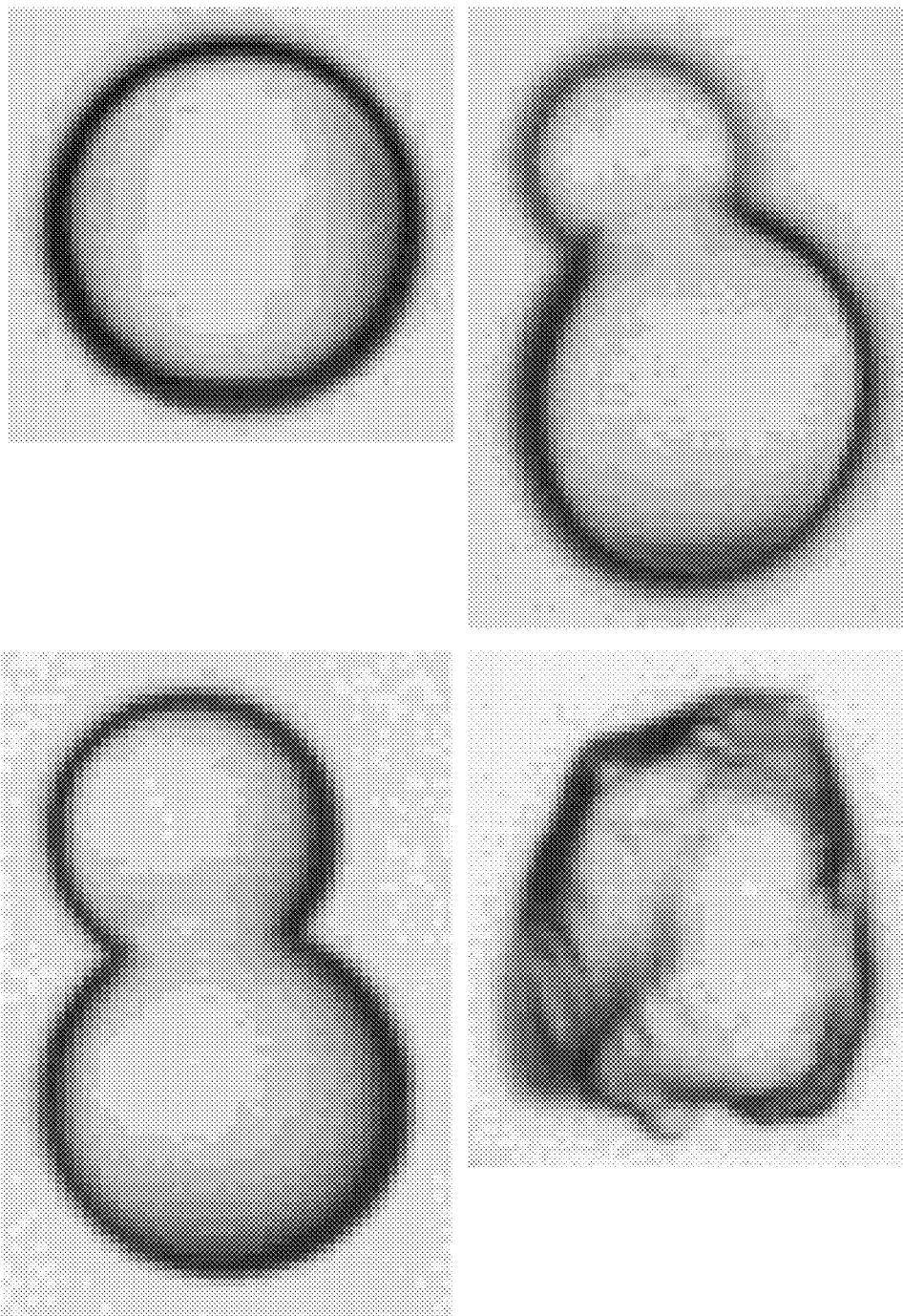


FIG. 2

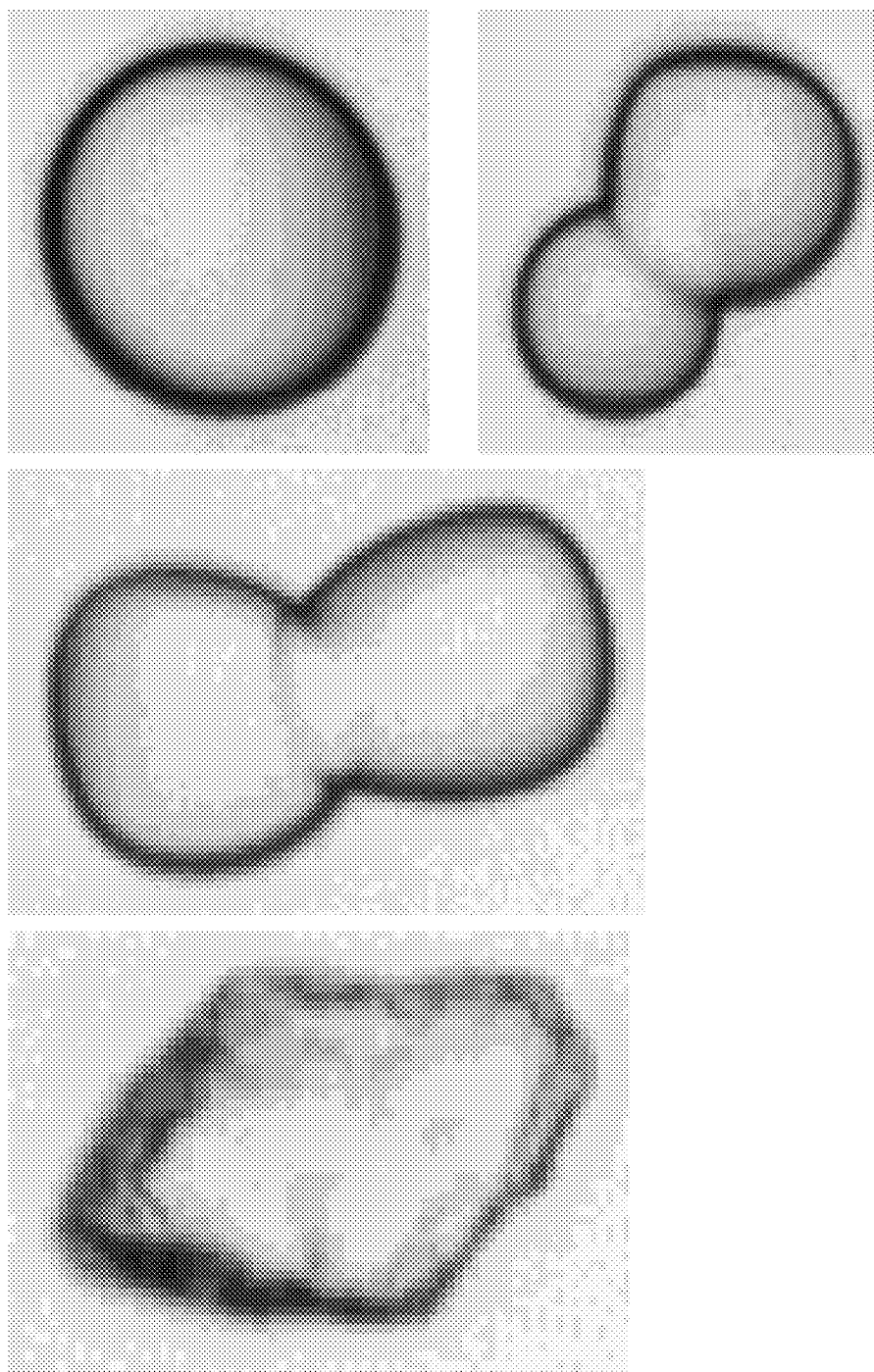


FIG. 3

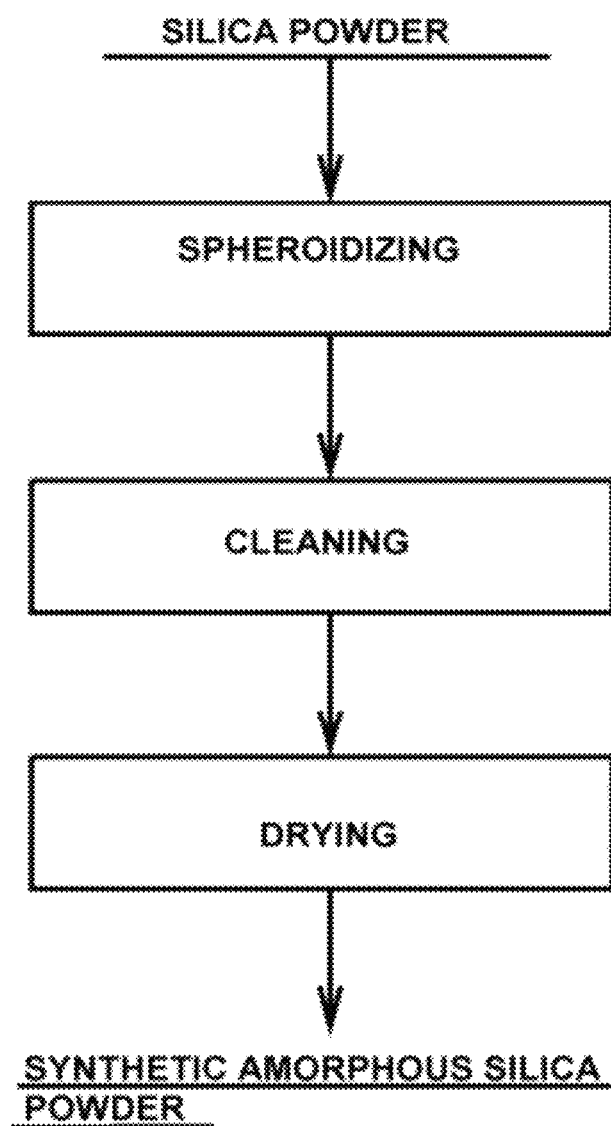


FIG. 4

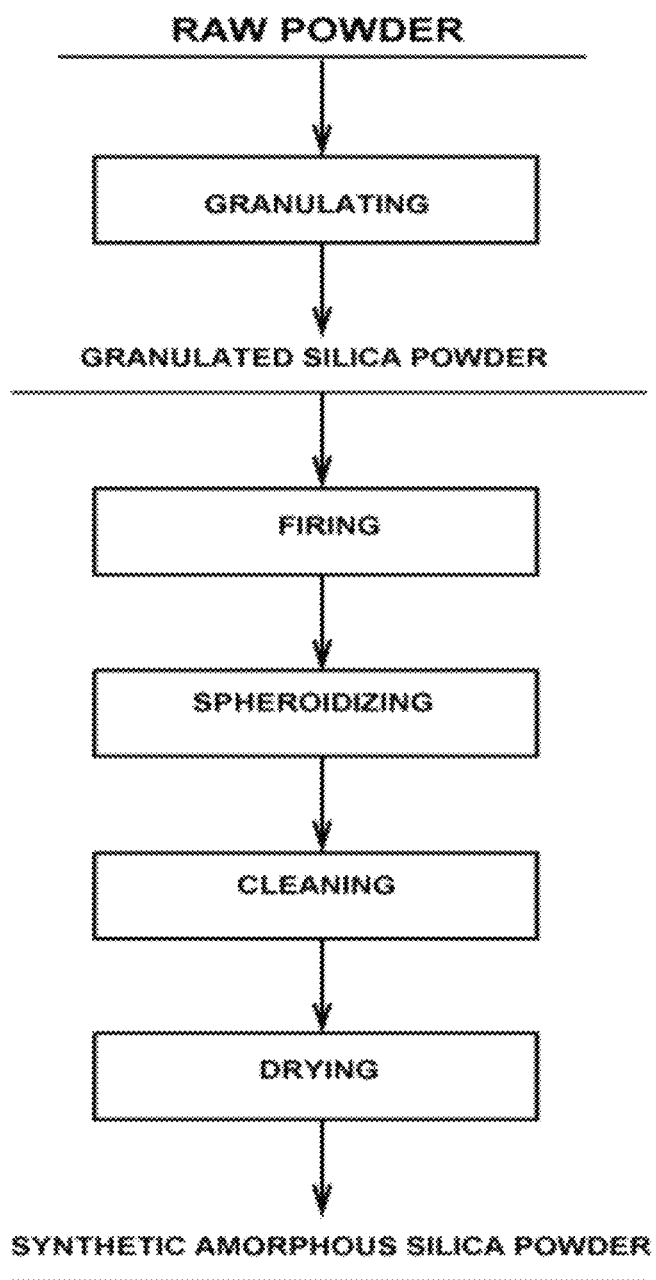


FIG. 5

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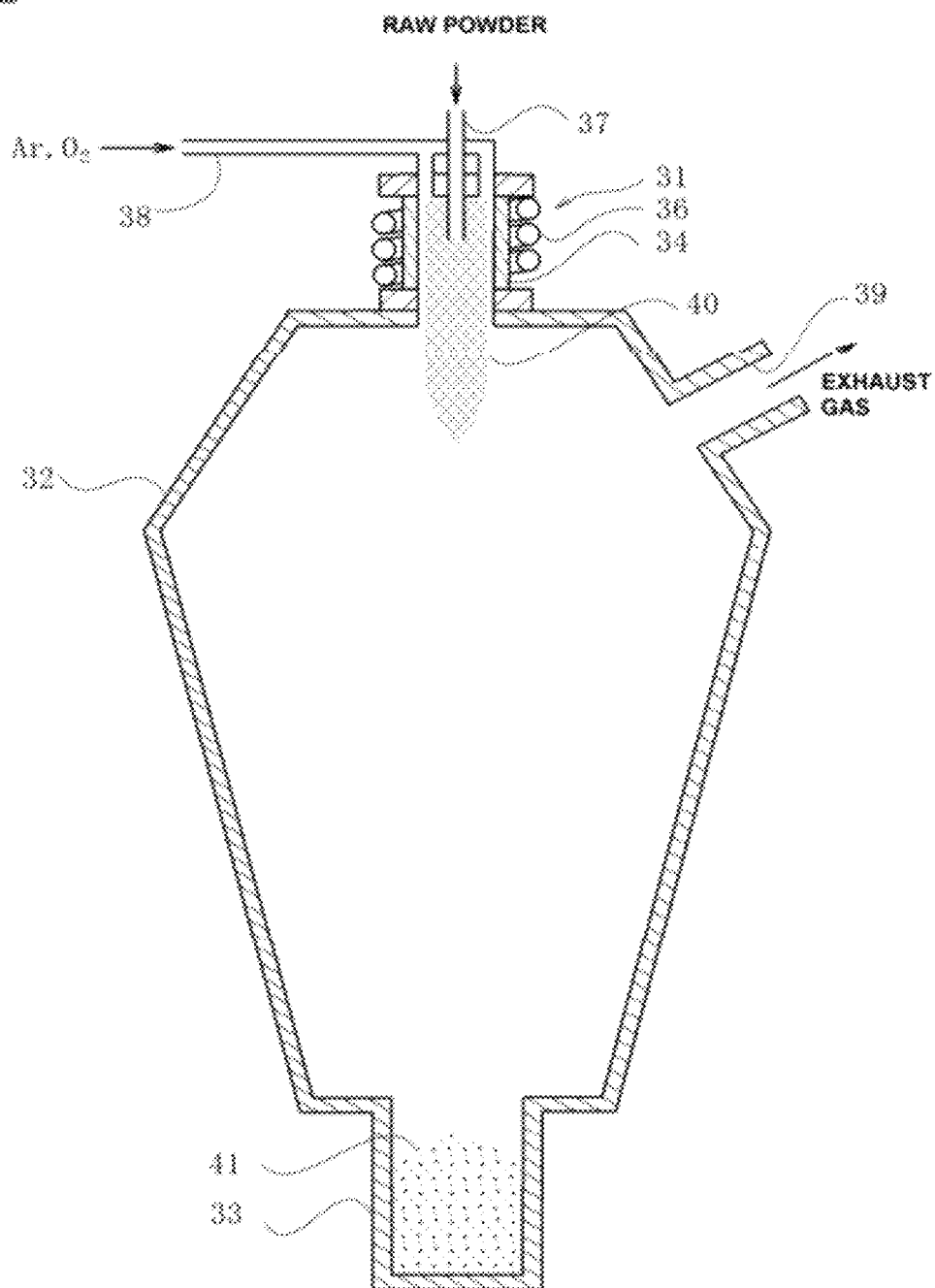


FIG. 6

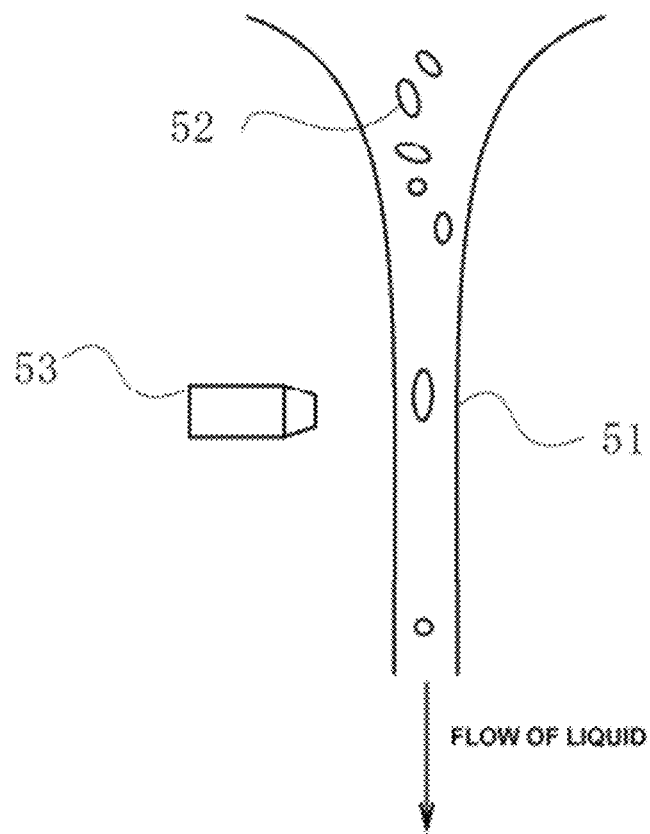




FIG. 7

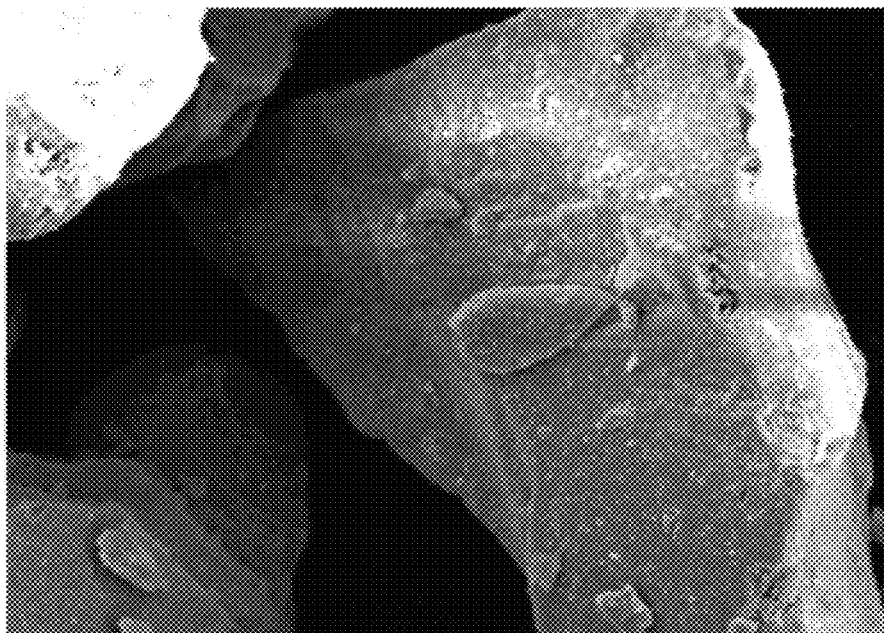
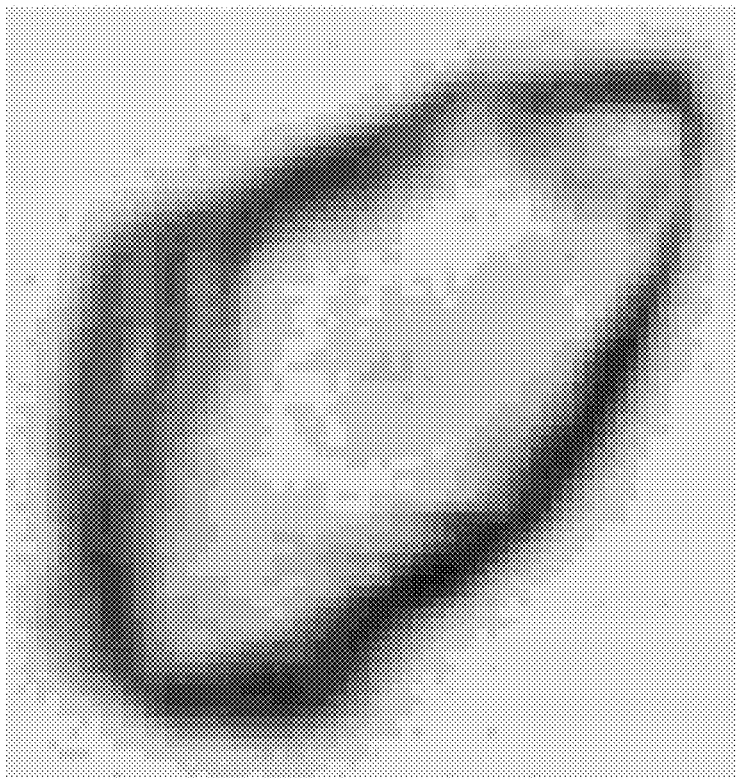


FIG. 8



# SYNTHETIC AMORPHOUS SILICA POWDER AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAME

## CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is related to two co-pending applications: "SYNTHETIC AMORPHOUS SILICA POWDER AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAME" filed even date herewith in the name of Toshiaki Ueda as a national phase entry of PCT/JP2010/073499 filed Dec. 27, 2010 and "SYNTHETIC AMORPHOUS SILICA POWDER AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAME" filed even date herewith in the name of Toshiaki Ueda as a national phase entry of PCT/JP2010/073287 filed Dec. 24, 2010; which applications are assigned to the assignee of the present application and both incorporated by reference herein.

## TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a synthetic amorphous silica powder with high purity and a method for producing the same, which silica powder is suitable as a raw material for manufacturing a synthetic silica glass product such as a piping, crucible, or the like to be used in a high temperature and reduced pressure environment in a semiconductor industry and the like.

## BACKGROUND ART

Conventionally, crucibles, jigs, and the like to be used for single crystal production in semiconductor application have been manufactured from a quartz powder as a raw material obtained by pulverizing and purifying a natural quartz, quartz sand, or the like. However, the natural quartz, quartz sand, or the like contains various metal impurities which are not completely removed therefrom even by the purification treatment, so that the thus obtained raw material has not been fully satisfied in purity. In turn, progression of high integration of semiconductors has led to a more enhanced quality demand for single crystals as materials for the semiconductors, so that crucibles, jigs, and the like to be used for producing the single crystals are also demanded to have high purities, respectively. As such, attention has been directed to a synthetic silica glass product obtained by adopting, as a raw material, a synthetic amorphous silica powder with high purity instead of a natural quartz, quartz sand, or the like.

As a method for producing such a synthetic amorphous silica powder with high purity, there has been disclosed a method where silicon tetrachloride with high purity is hydrolyzed with water, and the generated silica gel is dried, sized, and fired, to obtain a synthetic amorphous silica powder (see Patent Document 1, for example). Further, methods have been disclosed each configured to hydrolyze an alkoxysilane such as silicate in the presence of acid and alkali to thereby gelate the alkoxysilane, and to dry and pulverize the obtained gel, followed by firing to thereby obtain a synthetic amorphous silica powder (see Patent Documents 2 and 3, for example). The synthetic amorphous silica powders produced by the methods described in the Patent Documents 1 to 3, respectively, are highly pure as compared to a natural quartz, quartz sand, and the like, thereby exemplarily enabling to: decrease entrained impurity contaminations in synthetic silica glass products such as crucibles, jigs, and the like manufactured from such synthetic amorphous silica powders as raw materials, respectively; and enhance performances of the products, respectively.

# PRIOR ART DOCUMENT

## Patent Document

- 5 Patent Document 1: Japanese Patent Publication No. 4-75848 (claim 1)
- Patent Document 2: Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. 62-176929 (claim 1)
- 10 Patent Document 3: Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. 3-275527 (page 2, lower left column, line 7 to page 3, upper left column, line 6)

## DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

### Problem to be Solved by the Invention

However, those synthetic silica glass products manufactured from the synthetic amorphous silica powders as raw materials produced by the methods described in the Patent Documents 1 to 3, respectively, each have a drawback that the applicable synthetic silica glass product generates gas bubbles or the gas bubbles are expanded when the synthetic silica glass product is used in a high temperature and reduced pressure environment, in a manner to considerably deteriorate the performance of the synthetic silica glass product.

For example, crucibles for silicon single crystal pulling are each used in an environment at a high temperature of about 1,500° C. and at a reduced pressure of about 7,000 Pa, such that the considerable deterioration of a performance of the crucible due to the aforementioned generation or expansion of gas bubbles has been a problem affecting a quality of pulled a single crystal.

Against the above problem to be brought about upon usage in a high temperature and reduced pressure environment, it is conceivable to conduct such a countermeasure to lower a concentration of those impurities in a synthetic amorphous silica powder which possibly act as gas components: by applying a heat treatment to a synthetic amorphous silica powder obtained by hydrolysis of silicon tetrachloride, to thereby decrease respective concentrations of hydroxyl group and chlorine in the synthetic amorphous silica powder; or, by applying a heat treatment to a synthetic amorphous silica powder obtained from alkoxysilane by a sol-gel method, to thereby decrease respective concentrations of hydroxyl group and carbon in the synthetic amorphous silica powder.

However, even by the above countermeasure, it is impossible to sufficiently restrict generation or expansion of gas bubbles in a synthetic silica glass product to be used in a high temperature and reduced pressure environment.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a synthetic amorphous silica powder and a method for producing the same, which silica powder overcomes the conventional problem and is suitable as a raw material for manufacturing a synthetic silica glass product which is less in amount of generation or degree of expansion of gas bubbles even upon usage of the product in a high temperature and reduced pressure environment.

### Means for Solving Problem

The first aspect of the present invention resides in a synthetic amorphous silica powder obtained by applying a spheroidizing treatment to a granulated silica powder, and by subsequently cleaning and drying it so that the synthetic amorphous silica powder has an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 2,000  $\mu\text{m}$ ; characterized in that the synthetic amorphous silica powder has:

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a quotient of 1.00 to 1.35 obtained by dividing a BET specific surface area of the powder by a theoretical specific surface area calculated from the average particle diameter  $D_{50}$ ;

a real density of 2.10 to 2.20 g/cm<sup>3</sup>;

an intra-particulate porosity of 0 to 0.05;

a circularity of 0.75 to 1.00; and

an unmolten ratio of 0.00 to 0.25.

The second aspect of the present invention resides in an invention based on the first aspect, characterized that the synthetic amorphous silica powder is obtained by applying the spheroidizing treatment to the granulated silica powder after firing it; and

that the synthetic amorphous silica powder satisfies one or both of the conditions that it has a carbon concentration less than 2 ppm and that it has a chlorine concentration less than 2 ppm.

The third aspect of the present invention resides in an invention based on the second aspect, characterized in that the granulated silica powder is a silica powder obtained by: hydrolyzing silicon tetrachloride to produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry powder; and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles; and

that the synthetic amorphous silica powder has a carbon concentration less than 2 ppm.

The fourth aspect of the present invention resides in an invention based on the second aspect, characterized in that the granulated silica powder is a silica powder obtained by: hydrolyzing an organic silicon compound to produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry powder; and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles; and

that the synthetic amorphous silica powder has a chlorine concentration less than 2 ppm.

The fifth aspect of the present invention resides in an invention based on the second aspect, characterized in that the granulated silica powder is a silica powder obtained by: using a fumed silica to produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry powder; and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles; and

that the synthetic amorphous silica powder has a carbon concentration less than 2 ppm and a chlorine concentration less than 2 ppm.

The sixth aspect of the present invention resides in a method for producing a synthetic amorphous silica powder, comprising, in the recited order:

a granulating step for producing a siliceous gel, drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder, pulverizing particles of the dry powder, and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles to thereby obtain a silica powder;

a spheroidizing step based on a thermal plasma for delivering, at a predetermined supplying rate, particles of the silica powder obtained in the granulating step into a plasma torch in which a plasma is generated by a predetermined high-frequency power, in a manner to heat the particles at a temperature from 2,000° C. to a boiling point of silicon dioxide, thereby melting the particles;

a cleaning step for removing fine particles attached to surfaces of the spheroidized silica powder particles after the spheroidizing step; and

a drying step for drying the silica powder particles after the cleaning step;

wherein the spheroidizing step is conducted by adjusting a value of  $A/B$  (W·hr/kg) to  $1.0 \times 10^4$  or more, where A is the high-frequency power (W), and B is the supplying rate (kg/hr)

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of the silica powder, under a condition that the high-frequency power A is 90 kW or higher, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder having:

an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 2,000  $\mu\text{m}$ ;

a quotient of 1.00 to 1.35 obtained by dividing a BET specific surface area of the powder by a theoretical specific surface area calculated from the average particle diameter  $D_{50}$ ;

a real density of 2.10 to 2.20 g/cm<sup>3</sup>;

an intra-particulate porosity of 0 to 0.05;

a circularity of 0.75 to 1.00; and

an unmolten ratio of 0.00 to 0.25.

The seventh aspect of the present invention resides in an invention based on the sixth aspect, characterized in that the granulating step is a step for: hydrolyzing silicon tetrachloride to produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry powder; and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles, to obtain a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 3,000  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The eighth aspect of the present invention resides in an invention based on the sixth aspect, characterized in that the granulating step is a step for: hydrolyzing an organic silicon compound to produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry powder; and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles, to obtain a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 3,000  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The ninth aspect of the present invention resides in an invention based on the sixth aspect, characterized in that wherein the granulating step is a step for: using a fumed silica to produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry powder; and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles, to obtain a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 3,000  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The tenth aspect of the present invention resides in a method for producing a synthetic amorphous silica powder, comprising, in the recited order:

a granulating step for producing a siliceous gel, drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder, pulverizing particles of the dry powder, and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles to thereby obtain a silica powder;

a firing step for firing particles of the silica powder obtained in the granulating step, at a temperature of 800 to 1,450° C.;

a spheroidizing step based on a thermal plasma for delivering, at a predetermined supplying rate, particles of the silica powder obtained in the firing step into a plasma torch in which a plasma is generated by a predetermined high-frequency power, in a manner to heat the particles at a temperature from 2,000° C. to a boiling point of silicon dioxide, thereby melting the particles;

a cleaning step for removing fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles after the spheroidizing step; and

a drying step for drying the silica powder particles after the cleaning step;

wherein the spheroidizing step is conducted by adjusting a value of  $A/B$  (W·hr/kg) to  $1.0 \times 10^4$  or more, where A is the high-frequency power (W), and B is the supplying rate (kg/hr) of the silica powder, under a condition that the high-frequency power A is 90 kW or higher, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder having:

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an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 2,000  $\mu\text{m}$ ;  
 a quotient of 1.00 to 1.35 obtained by dividing a BET  
 specific surface area of the powder by a theoretical specific  
 surface area calculated from the average particle diameter  
 $D_{50}$ ;

a real density of 2.10 to 2.20  $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ ;

an intra-particulate porosity of 0 to 0.05;

a circularity of 0.75 to 1.00; and

an unmolten ratio of 0.00 to 0.25; and

wherein the synthetic amorphous silica powder satisfies  
 one or both of the conditions that it has a carbon concentration  
 less than 2 ppm and that it has a chlorine concentration less  
 than 2 ppm.

The eleventh aspect of the present invention resides in an  
 invention based on the tenth aspect, characterized in that,  
 when the granulating step is a step for: hydrolyzing silicon  
 tetrachloride to produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous  
 gel to turn it into a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry  
 powder; and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles,  
 to obtain a silica powder having an average particle  
 diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 3,000  $\mu\text{m}$ ,

the obtained synthetic amorphous silica powder has a carbon  
 concentration less than 2 ppm.

The twelfth aspect of the present invention resides in an  
 invention based on the tenth aspect, characterized in that,  
 when the granulating step is a step for: hydrolyzing an organic  
 silicon compound to produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous  
 gel to turn it into a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry  
 powder; and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles,  
 to obtain a silica powder having an average  
 particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 3,000  $\mu\text{m}$ ,

the obtained synthetic amorphous silica powder has a chlorine  
 concentration less than 2 ppm.

The thirteenth aspect of the present invention resides in an  
 invention based on the tenth aspect, characterized in that,  
 when the granulating step is a step for: using a fumed silica to  
 produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous gel to turn it into  
 a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry powder; and  
 then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles, to obtain  
 a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10  
 to 3,000  $\mu\text{m}$ ,

the obtained synthetic amorphous silica powder has a carbon  
 concentration less than 2 ppm and a chlorine concentration  
 less than 2 ppm.

#### Effect of the Invention

The synthetic amorphous silica powder according to the  
 first aspect of the present invention is a synthetic amorphous  
 silica powder obtained by applying a spheroidizing treatment  
 to a granulated silica powder, and by subsequently cleaning  
 and drying it so that the synthetic amorphous silica powder  
 has an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 2,000  $\mu\text{m}$ ;

wherein the synthetic amorphous silica powder has:

a quotient of 1.00 to 1.35 obtained by dividing a BET  
 specific surface area of the powder by a theoretical specific  
 surface area calculated from the average particle diameter  
 $D_{50}$ ;

a real density of 2.10 to 2.20  $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ ;

an intra-particulate porosity of 0 to 0.05;

a circularity of 0.75 to 1.00; and

an unmolten ratio of 0.00 to 0.25.

Thus, by using this synthetic amorphous silica powder to  
 manufacture a synthetic silica glass product, gas components  
 adsorbed to surfaces of particles of a raw powder are less in  
 amount and gas components inside the powder particles are

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also less in amount, thereby enabling to reduce an amount of  
 generation or degree of expansion of gas bubbles.

The synthetic amorphous silica powder according to the  
 second aspect of the present invention is obtained by applying  
 the spheroidizing treatment to the granulated silica powder  
 after firing it; wherein the synthetic amorphous silica powder  
 satisfies one or both of the conditions that it has a carbon  
 concentration less than 2 ppm and that it has a chlorine con-  
 centration less than 2 ppm. Thus, by using this synthetic  
 amorphous silica powder to manufacture a synthetic silica  
 glass product, gas components adsorbed to surfaces of particles  
 of a raw powder are less in amount and gas components  
 inside the powder particles are also less in amount, thereby  
 enabling to reduce an amount of generation or degree of  
 expansion of gas bubbles. Particularly, in case of this syn-  
 thetic amorphous silica powder, firing is conducted before  
 applying the spheroidizing treatment to the powder, so that  
 gas components to be adsorbed to surfaces of powder particles  
 and gas components inside the particles are extremely  
 decreased in amount, thereby further enhancing an effect for  
 reducing an amount of generation or degree of expansion of  
 gas bubbles in the above synthetic silica glass product.

In case of the synthetic amorphous silica powder according  
 to the fifth aspect of the present invention, the granulated  
 silica powder is a silica powder obtained by: using a fumed  
 silica to produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous gel to  
 turn it into a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry  
 powder; and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles;  
 thereby achieving that the synthetic amorphous silica  
 powder has a carbon concentration less than 2 ppm and a  
 chlorine concentration less than 2 ppm.

In case of this synthetic amorphous silica powder, the  
 granulated silica powder is further restricted in carbon con-  
 centration and chlorine concentration by using fumed silica  
 as a silica powder as a raw powder, as compared to a granu-  
 lated silica powder which uses, as a raw powder, a silica  
 powder obtained by reacting a chlorine-based silicon com-  
 pound in a liquid or a silica powder obtained from an organic  
 silicon compound such as tetramethoxysilane; thereby fur-  
 ther enhancing an effect for reducing an amount of generation  
 or degree of expansion of gas bubbles in the synthetic silica  
 glass product.

In the method for producing a synthetic amorphous silica  
 powder according to the sixth to ninth aspects of the present  
 invention, the siliceous gel is produced by hydrolyzing silicon  
 tetrachloride, the siliceous gel is produced by hydrolyzing an  
 organic silicon compound such as tetramethoxysilane, or the  
 siliceous gel is produced by using fumed silica, for example.  
 The method is characterized in that it comprises in the recited  
 order:

a granulating step for drying the siliceous gel to turn it into  
 a dry powder, pulverizing particles of the dry powder, and  
 then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles to thereby  
 obtain a silica powder having a desired average particle diam-  
 eter;

a spheroidizing step based on a thermal plasma for deliver-  
 ing, at a predetermined supplying rate, particles of the silica  
 powder obtained in the granulating step into a plasma torch in  
 which a plasma is generated by a predetermined high-fre-  
 quency power, in a manner to heat the particles at a tempera-  
 ture from 2,000° C. to a boiling point of silicon dioxide,  
 thereby melting the particles;

a cleaning step for removing fine particles attached to  
 surfaces of the silica powder particles after the spheroidizing  
 step; and

a drying step for drying the silica powder particles after the  
 cleaning step;

wherein the spheroidizing step is conducted by adjusting a value of  $A/B$  ( $W\text{-hr/kg}$ ) to  $1.0 \times 10^4$  or more, where  $A$  is the high-frequency power ( $W$ ), and  $B$  is the supplying rate ( $kg/hr$ ) of the silica powder, under a condition that the high-frequency power  $A$  is 90 kW or higher, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder having:

an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 2,000  $\mu m$ ;

a quotient of 1.00 to 1.35 obtained by dividing a BET specific surface area of the powder by a theoretical specific surface area calculated from the average particle diameter  $D_{50}$ ;

a real density of 2.10 to 2.20  $g/cm^3$ ;

an intra-particulate porosity of 0 to 0.05;

a circularity of 0.75 to 1.00; and

an unmolten ratio of 0.00 to 0.25.

The synthetic amorphous silica powder is less in inevitable gas adsorption amount and less in gas components inside the powder particles by virtue of experience of the above steps, thereby enabling to expediently produce a synthetic amorphous silica powder which is preferably usable as a raw material of a synthetic silica glass product.

In the method for producing a synthetic amorphous silica powder according to the tenth to thirteenth aspects of the present invention, the siliceous gel is produced by hydrolyzing silicon tetrachloride, the siliceous gel is produced by hydrolyzing an organic silicon compound such as tetramethoxysilane, or the siliceous gel is produced by using fumed silica, for example. The method is characterized in that it comprises in the recited order:

a granulating step for drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder, pulverizing particles of the dry powder, and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles to thereby obtain a silica powder;

a firing step for firing particles of the silica powder obtained in the granulating step, at a temperature of 800 to 1,450° C.;

a spheroidizing step based on a thermal plasma for delivering, at a predetermined supplying rate, particles of the silica powder obtained in the firing step into a plasma torch in which a plasma is generated by a predetermined high-frequency power, in a manner to heat the particles at a temperature from 2,000° C. to a boiling point of silicon dioxide, thereby melting the particles;

a cleaning step for removing fine particles attached to surfaces of the spheroidized silica powder particles after the spheroidizing step; and

a drying step for drying the silica powder particles after the cleaning step;

wherein the spheroidizing step is conducted by adjusting a value of  $A/B$  ( $W\text{-hr/kg}$ ) to  $1.0 \times 10^4$  or more, where  $A$  is the high-frequency power ( $W$ ), and  $B$  is the supplying rate ( $kg/hr$ ) of the silica powder, under a condition that the high-frequency power  $A$  is 90 kW or higher, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder having:

an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 2,000  $\mu m$ ;

a quotient of 1.00 to 1.35 obtained by dividing a BET specific surface area of the powder by a theoretical specific surface area calculated from the average particle diameter  $D_{50}$ ;

a real density of 2.10 to 2.20  $g/cm^3$ ;

an intra-particulate porosity of 0 to 0.05;

a circularity of 0.75 to 1.00; and

an unmolten ratio of 0.00 to 0.25.

The synthetic amorphous silica powder is less in inevitable gas adsorption amount and less in gas components inside the powder particles by virtue of experience of the above steps, thereby enabling to expediently produce a synthetic amor-

phous silica powder which is preferably usable as a raw material of a synthetic silica glass product. Particularly, this production method is configured to provide the firing step under the predetermined condition before the spheroidizing step, in a manner to remarkably decrease amounts of gas components to be otherwise adsorbed on surfaces of powder particles and gas components to be otherwise present within the powder particles, thereby enabling to produce a synthetic amorphous silica powder which is higher in an effect for reducing an amount of generation or degree of expansion of gas bubbles in the synthetic silica glass product.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a photographic view of representative powder particles of a synthetic amorphous silica powder according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a photographic view of representative powder particles of a synthetic amorphous silica powder according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a process flow diagram showing a process for producing the synthetic amorphous silica powder according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a process flow diagram showing a process for producing the synthetic amorphous silica powder according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a spheroidizing apparatus based on thermal plasma;

FIG. 6 is a schematic view of a particle size/shape distribution measuring device;

FIG. 7 is a photographic view of representative silica powder particles which are not subjected to a spheroidizing treatment; and

FIG. 8 is a photographic view of an example of an angulate particle of a silica powder according to Comparative Evaluation 1.

## MODE(S) FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The modes for carrying out the present invention will be explained hereinafter based on the accompanying drawings.

The synthetic amorphous silica powder according to a first embodiment of the present invention is obtained by applying a spheroidizing treatment to a granulated silica powder, and by subsequently cleaning and drying it. Further, the synthetic amorphous silica powder is characterized in that it has: a quotient of 1.00 to 1.35 obtained by dividing a BET specific surface area of the powder by a theoretical specific surface area calculated from the average particle diameter  $D_{50}$ ; a real density of 2.10 to 2.20  $g/cm^3$ ; an intra-particulate porosity of 0 to 0.05; a circularity of 0.75 to 1.00; and an unmolten ratio of 0.00 to 0.25.

Further, the synthetic amorphous silica powder according to the second embodiment of the present invention is a synthetic amorphous silica powder, which is obtained by applying a spheroidizing treatment to a granulated silica powder after firing it. Thus, the synthetic amorphous silica powder satisfies one or both of the conditions that it has a carbon concentration less than 2 ppm and that it has a chlorine concentration less than 2 ppm.

Conceivable as a main source of generation or expansion of gas bubbles in a synthetic silica glass product such as a crucible for pulling up a silicon single crystal at a high temperature and a reduced pressure, is a gas adsorbed to surfaces of particles of a raw powder, which has been used for manufacturing a product. Namely, upon manufacturing a synthetic

silica glass product, gas components adsorbed to surfaces of particles of the raw powder are desorbed therefrom upon melting of the particles as one step of manufacturing. Further, the thus desorbed gas components are left in the synthetic silica glass product, in a manner to act as a source of generation or expansion of gas bubbles.

It is typical, for a silica powder to be used as a raw material of a synthetic silica glass product, that the powder is passed through a pulverizing step, so that the silica powder contains numerous particles in indeterminate forms (pulverized powder particle forms), respectively, as shown in FIG. 7. Thus, the silica powder is considered to be increased in specific surface area, thereby increasing an inevitable gas adsorption amount.

As such, the synthetic amorphous silica powder of the present invention is made to have a quotient in the above range obtained by dividing a BET specific surface area of the powder by a theoretical specific surface area calculated from the average particle diameter  $D_{50}$ , by applying the spheroidizing treatment to the powder. The BET specific surface area is a value measured by a BET three-point method. Further, it is possible to calculate a theoretical specific surface area of particles from the following equation (1), supposing that the particles are true spheres, respectively, and surfaces thereof are smooth. In the equation (1),  $D$  represents a diameter of a particle, and  $\rho$  represents a real density.

$$\text{Theoretical specific surface area} = 6/(D \times \rho) \quad (1)$$

In the present specification, the theoretical specific surface area of a powder is a value calculated from a theoretical real density, by assuming that  $D$  is an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of the powder, and  $\rho$  is a real density of  $2.20 \text{ g/cm}^3$  in the following equation (1). Namely, the theoretical specific surface area of a powder is calculated from the following equation (2).

$$\text{Theoretical specific surface area of powder} = 2.73/D_{50} \quad (2)$$

Larger quotients obtained by dividing BET specific surface areas by theoretical specific surface areas calculated from average particle diameters  $D_{50}$ , lead to larger specific surface areas, thereby increasing inevitable gas adsorption amounts. In the above, the quotient is preferably within a range of 1.00 to 1.15. Quotients larger than 1.15 lead to deteriorated effects for reducing amounts of generation or degrees of expansion of gas bubbles.

In case that a measured value of average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  is small because a particle size distribution is skewed or a peak of particle size distribution is present at a side where the average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  is small, it is occasional that the quotient obtained by dividing a BET specific surface area by a theoretical specific surface area calculated from the average particle diameter  $D_{50}$ , becomes less than 1.00. In that case, the quotient obtained by dividing a BET specific surface area by a theoretical specific surface area calculated from the average particle diameter  $D_{50}$ , is determined to be 1.00.

Further, the synthetic amorphous silica powder has a circularity of 0.75 or more. The circularity means that powder particles approachingly resemble true spheres as the circularity approaches 1.00, and the circularity is calculated from the following equation (3).

$$\text{Circularity} = 4\pi S/L^2 \quad (3)$$

in the equation (3),  $S$  represents an area of a particle in a projection view, and  $L$  represents a perimeter of the particle in the projection view. In the present specification, the circularity of the powder is an average value of circularities of 200 powder particles calculated from the equation (3). Circularities of powder less than 0.75 lead to lower effects for reducing

amounts of generation or degrees of expansion of gas bubbles. In the above, the circularity of the powder is preferably within a range of 0.80 to 1.00.

Furthermore, the synthetic amorphous silica powder has an unmolten ratio of 0.25 or less. The unmolten ratio of a powder means a ratio of angulate particles are contained in 200 particles of the powder in the projection view thereof. Unmolten ratios greater than 0.25 lead to lower effects for reducing amounts of generation or degrees of expansion of gas bubbles. In the above, the unmolten ratio of the powder is preferably within a range of 0.00 to 0.10.

Moreover, considering a single particle of the synthetic amorphous silica powder, it is preferable that the particle is free of presence of interior spaces therein such as voids, closed cracks, and the like. Namely, a space(s) present inside the particle of synthetic amorphous silica powder act(s) as a source of generation or expansion of gas bubbles in a synthetic silica glass product. As such, the real density is to be  $2.10 \text{ g/cm}^3$  or more, and preferably 2.15 to  $2.20 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . The real density means an average value of absolute densities obtained by conducting a real density measurement three times in conformity to JIS R7212: Testing Methods for Carbon Blocks, (d) Measurement of true specific gravity. Further, the intra-particulate porosity is to be 0.05 or less, preferably 0.01 or less. The intra-particulate porosity means an average value calculated from the following equation (4) based on 50 powder particles, by measuring a cross-sectional area of each particle, and an area of a space in the particle, if present, upon observing the cross section of the particle by a SEM (scanning electron microscope):

$$\text{Intra-particulate porosity} = \text{total area of spaces in particles} / \text{total cross-sectional area of particles} \quad (4)$$

In turn, the average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of the synthetic amorphous silica powder is to be 10 to  $2,000 \mu\text{m}$ , and preferably within a range of 50 to  $1,000 \mu\text{m}$ . This is because, average particle diameters smaller than the lower limit value lead to smaller spaces among powder particles such that gases present in the spaces scarcely leave therefrom and thus smaller gas bubbles are likely to be left there, while averaged particle sizes exceeding the upper limit value lead to excessively larger spaces among powder particles such that larger gas bubbles are likely to be left there. In the above, the average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  is particularly preferably within a range of 80 to  $600 \mu\text{m}$ . In the present specification, the average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  means an average value of medians of particle distributions (diameter) measured three times by Laser Diffraction/Scattering Particle Size Distribution Analyzer (Model Name: HORIBA LA-950). The bulk density of the synthetic amorphous silica powder is preferably  $1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$  or more. This is because, bulk densities smaller than the lower limit value lead to excessively larger spaces among powder particles such that larger gas bubbles are likely to be left there, while bulk densities exceeding the upper limit value lead to smaller spaces among powder particles such that gases present in the spaces scarcely leave therefrom and thus smaller gas bubbles are likely to be left there. In the above, the bulk density is particularly preferably within a range of 1.20 to  $1.50 \text{ g/cm}^3$ .

To uniformize meltabilities of powders, it is preferable that each powder has a broad diffraction peak and no crystalline silica powder particles are recognized therein when the powder is measured by a powder X-ray diffractometry using a Cu-K $\alpha$  line. This is because, amorphous silica is different from crystalline silica in behavior of melting, in such a tendency that melting of the crystalline silica is belatedly started; so that gas bubbles are likely to be left in a synthetic silica

glass product or the like when the synthetic silica glass product is manufactured by a synthetic amorphous silica powder containing amorphous and crystalline silicas in a mixed manner.

So as to decrease amounts of impurities in a synthetic silica glass product or so as to improve a performance of the product, the synthetic amorphous silica powder is to preferably have such an impurity concentration that concentrations are less than 1 ppm, respectively, for elements belonging to the 1A group, 2A to 8 groups, 1B to 3B groups except for a hydrogen atom, for elements belonging to the 4B group and 5B group except for carbon and silicon, for elements belonging to the 6B group except for oxygen, and for elements belonging to the 7B group except for chlorine. In the above, the impurity concentrations are particularly preferably less than 0.05 ppm, respectively. Further, to restrict generation or expansion of gas bubbles in a synthetic silica glass product at a high temperature and a reduced pressure, it is preferable that a hydroxyl group, chlorine, and carbon, which possibly act as gas components, respectively, are 60 ppm or less, 5 ppm or less, and 5 ppm or less, respectively, in concentration.

Particularly, in case of the synthetic amorphous silica powder according to the second embodiment of the present invention, firing is conducted before applying the spheroidizing treatment to the powder, so that gas components to be adsorbed to surfaces of powder particles and gas components inside the particles are extremely decreased in amount, thereby further enhancing an effect for reducing an amount of generation or degree of expansion of gas bubbles in a synthetic silica glass product. Namely, it is possible for the granulated silica powder to satisfy one or both of the conditions that it has a chlorine concentration less than 2 ppm and that it has a carbon concentration less than 2 ppm, by firing the silica powder under a predetermined condition.

When the granulated silica powder, i.e., the raw powder, is a silica powder obtained by: hydrolyzing silicon tetrachloride to produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry powder; and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles; the synthetic amorphous silica powder is made to have a carbon concentration less than 2 ppm by conducting firing thereof under a predetermined condition before the spheroidizing treatment. This is because, the silica powder is low in carbon concentration as compared to a silica powder obtained by using an organic silicon compound such as tetramethoxysilane, so that the synthetic amorphous silica powder obtained by using the former silica powder as a raw powder is relatively decreased in concentration of residual carbon.

Further, when the granulated silica powder is a silica powder obtained by: hydrolyzing an organic silicon compound to produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry powder; and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles; the synthetic amorphous silica powder is made to have a chlorine concentration less than 2 ppm by conducting firing thereof under a predetermined condition before the spheroidizing treatment. This is because, the silica powder is low in chlorine concentration as compared to a silica powder obtained by reacting a chlorine-based silicon compound in a liquid, so that the synthetic amorphous silica powder obtained by using the former silica powder as a raw powder is relatively decreased in concentration of residual chlorine.

Moreover, when the granulated silica powder is a silica powder obtained by: using a fumed silica to produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry powder; and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles; the synthetic amorphous

silica powder is made to have a carbon concentration less than 2 ppm and a chlorine concentration less than 2 ppm by conducting firing thereof under a predetermined condition before the spheroidizing treatment. Namely, the synthetic amorphous silica powder obtained by using a silica powder obtained by reacting a raw powder with a chlorine-based silicon compound in a liquid, is likely to become relatively high in concentration of residual chlorine. Further, the synthetic amorphous silica powder obtained by using an organic silicon compound as a raw powder, is likely to become relatively high in concentration of residual carbon. In turn, the fumed silica is low in both of chlorine concentration and carbon concentration as compared to the above-described two types of silica powders, so that the synthetic amorphous silica powder obtained by using the fumed silica as a raw powder is extremely decreased in both of chlorine concentration and carbon concentration. This further enhances an effect for reducing an amount of generation or degree of expansion of gas bubbles in a synthetic silica glass product.

The synthetic amorphous silica powder of the present invention contains numerous particles having been melted and spheroidized as shown in FIG. 1 or FIG. 2, by cleaning and drying the powder after applying the spheroidizing treatment thereto. In this way, the synthetic amorphous silica powder of the present invention contains numerous particles substantially resembling true spheres, respectively, so that the circularity and unmolten ratio of the powder exhibit the above ranges, respectively, thereby decreasing the inevitable gas adsorption amount. It is noted that although melted and spheroidized particles occasionally contain such particles each comprising agglomerated multiple particles, the above ratios such as the circularity and unmolten ratio are defined by assuming that the agglomerates each constitute a single particle.

Next will be explained a method for producing the synthetic amorphous silica powder of the present invention. The method for producing a synthetic amorphous silica powder according to a first embodiment of the present invention is conducted as shown in FIG. 3, by applying a spheroidizing treatment to a silica powder to be used as a raw material, and by subsequently cleaning and drying it. Further, the method for producing a synthetic amorphous silica powder according to a second embodiment of the present invention is conducted as shown in FIG. 4, by firing a silica powder to be used as a raw material, applying a spheroidizing treatment to the fired silica powder, and subsequently cleaning and drying it. The respective steps will be explained in detail hereinafter.

The silica powder to be used as a raw material of the synthetic amorphous silica powder of the present invention is obtainable by the following techniques, for example. As a first technique, ultrapure water in an amount equivalent to 45 to 80 mols is firstly prepared per 1 mol of silicon tetrachloride. The prepared ultrapure water is charged into a vessel, and then the carbon tetrachloride is added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 20 to 45° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen, argon, or the like, thereby hydrolyzing the silicon tetrachloride. After addition of the silicon tetrachloride, stirring is continued for 0.5 to 6 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, it is preferable to set the stirring speed within a range of 100 to 300 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel is transferred into a container for drying which is brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel is dried for 12 to 48 hours at a temperature of 200° C. to 300° C. while flowing nitrogen, argon, or the like through within the drier preferably at a flow rate of 10 to 20 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder is then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a crusher such as a roll crusher. In case of adopting a roll



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crusher, pulverizing is conducted by appropriately adjusting a roll gap to 0.2 to 2.0 mm and a roll revolution speed to 3 to 200 rpm. Finally, the pulverized particles of the dry powder are classified by using a vibrating screen or the like, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 3,000  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably 70 to 1,300  $\mu\text{m}$ .

As a second technique, 0.5 to 3 mols of ultrapure water and 0.5 to 3 mols of ethanol are prepared per 1 mol of tetramethoxysilane as an organic silicon compound. The prepared ultrapure water and ethanol are charged into a vessel, and then the tetramethoxysilane is added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 60° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen, argon, or the like, thereby hydrolyzing the tetramethoxysilane. After addition of the tetramethoxysilane, stirring is continued for 5 to 120 minutes, and 1 to 50 mols of ultrapure water is further added thereto per 1 mol of tetramethoxysilane, followed by continued stirring for 1 to 12 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, it is preferable to set the stirring speed within a range of 100 to 300 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel is transferred into a container for drying which is brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel is dried for 6 to 48 hours at a temperature of 200° C. to 300° C. while flowing nitrogen, argon, or the like through within the drier preferably at a flow rate of 10 to 20 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder is then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a crusher such as a roll crusher. In case of adopting a roll crusher, pulverizing is conducted by appropriately adjusting a roll gap to 0.2 to 2.0 mm and a roll revolution speed to 3 to 200 rpm. Finally, the pulverized particles of the dry powder are classified by using a vibrating screen or the like, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 3,000  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably 70 to 1,300  $\mu\text{m}$ .

As a third technique, 3.0 to 35.0 mols of ultrapure water is firstly prepared per 1 mol of fumed silica having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 0.007 to 0.030  $\mu\text{m}$  and a specific surface area of 50 to 380  $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ . The prepared ultrapure water is charged into a vessel, and then the fumed silica is added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 10 to 30° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen, argon, or the like. After addition of the fumed silica, stirring is continued for 0.5 to 6 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, it is preferable to set the stirring speed within a range of 10 to 50 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel is transferred into a container for drying which is brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel is dried for 12 to 48 hours at a temperature of 200° C. to 300° C. while flowing nitrogen, argon, or the like through within the drier preferably at a flow rate of 1 to 20 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder is then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a crusher such as a roll crusher. In case of adopting a roll crusher, pulverizing is conducted by appropriately adjusting a roll gap to 0.2 to 2.0 mm and a roll revolution speed to 3 to 200 rpm. Finally, the pulverized particles of the dry powder are classified by using a vibrating screen or the like, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 3,000  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably 70 to 1,300  $\mu\text{m}$ .

While the thus obtained silica powder by granulation in the above manner is to be subjected to a spheroidizing treatment under a condition to be described later, firing is to be conducted under a predetermined condition as shown in FIG. 4 before the spheroidizing treatment in case of a method for producing a synthetic amorphous silica powder according to a second embodiment of the present invention. This firing is conducted in a vessel made of heat-resistant glass, quartz, or the like, at a temperature of 800 to 1,450° C. in an atmospheric air or in a nitrogen atmosphere. By providing a firing step

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before a spheroidizing treatment step, it becomes possible to remarkably decrease amounts of gas components to be otherwise adsorbed on surfaces of powder particles and gas components to be otherwise present within the powder particles. Further, since particles of the powder granulated from a fumed silica have nano-sized closed pores therein, voids are left within the particles when the powder is subjected to the spheroidizing treatment. Thus, it is possible to eliminate the nano-sized closed pores, by firing the powder granulated from the fumed silica before the spheroidizing treatment. Firing temperatures lower than the lower limit temperature fail to sufficiently obtain such effects by virtue of firing, for decreasing amounts of gas components, and for eliminating closed pores in the fumed silica. In turn, firing temperatures exceeding the upper limit temperature lead to occurrence of such a problem that powder particles are bound to one another.

The spheroidization of the silica powder obtained by any one of the first to third techniques, or the spheroidization of the silica powder obtained by firing the above obtained silica powder under the above condition, is attained by a spheroidizing treatment based on thermal plasma. In the spheroidizing treatment based on thermal plasma, it is possible to use an apparatus shown in FIG. 5, for example. This apparatus 30 comprises a plasma torch 31 for generating plasma, a chamber 32 as a reaction tube provided at a lower portion of the plasma torch 31, and a collecting portion 33 provided at a lower portion of the chamber 32 so as to collect a powder after treatment. The plasma torch 31 has: a quartz tube 34 communicated with the chamber 32 and sealed at a top portion; and a high-frequency inductive coil 36 wound around the quartz tube 34. The quartz tube 34 has an upper portion, which is provided with a raw material supplying tube 37 therethrough, and connected with a gas introducing tube 38. The chamber 32 is provided at its lateral side with a gas exhaust port 39. In the plasma torch 31, energization of the high-frequency inductive coil 36 generates a plasma 40, and the quartz tube 34 is supplied with a gas such as argon, oxygen, or the like from the gas introducing tube 38. Further, supplied into the plasma 40 is a raw powder through the raw material supplying tube 37. The gas within the chamber 32 is exhausted from the gas exhaust port 39 provided at the lateral side of the chamber 32.

In the first embodiment, argon as a working gas is introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30 at a flow rate of 60 to 100 L/min, while applying a high frequency wave at a frequency of 2 to 3 MHz and at a power of 90 kW or higher, preferably 120 to 1,000 kW to the plasma torch 31, thereby generating a plasma. After the plasma is stabilized, oxygen is gradually introduced at a flow rate of 30 to 125 L/min, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the silica powder obtained by any one of the first to third techniques is delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma at a supplying rate of 3.5 to 17.5 kg/hr to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies are caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby enabling to obtain spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

In the second embodiment, argon as a working gas is introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30 at a flow rate of 50 to 80 L/min, while applying a high frequency wave at a frequency of 2 to 3 MHz and at a power of 90 to 120 kW to the plasma torch 31, thereby generating a plasma. After the plasma is stabilized, oxygen is gradually introduced at a flow rate of 30 to 90 L/min, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the silica powder after firing is delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the

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argon-oxygen plasma at a supplying rate of 3.5 to 11.5 kg/hr to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies are caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby enabling to obtain spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

Adjustments of a circularity, an unmolten ratio, and the like of the synthetic amorphous silica powder can be conducted by adjusting the high-frequency power, the supplying rate of the raw silica powder, and the like. For example, when the high-frequency power (W) is represented by A and the supplying rate (kg/hr) of the silica powder is represented by B within the above ranges, respectively, it is possible to obtain desired circularity and unmolten ratio by adjusting the high-frequency power A and the supplying rate B such that the value of A/B (W·hr/kg) is in a range of  $1.0 \times 10^4$  or more, under a condition that the high-frequency power A is 90 kW or higher.

Because silica powder particles after the spheroidizing treatment have surfaces carrying those fine particles attached thereto which have once evaporated into the argon-oxygen plasma, ultrasonic cleaning is conducted such that the spheroidized silica powder particles after the spheroidizing step and ultrapure water are put into a cleaning vessel. Since the fine particles are migrated into the ultrapure water after the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration is conducted by a filter having a coarse mesh. This operation is conducted repetitively until fine particles of the silica powder are fully filtered out.

For drying the silica powder after the cleaning step, the powder is firstly put into a container for drying, and then the container for drying is brought into a drier. Then, drying is preferably conducted by flowing nitrogen, argon, or the like at a flow rate of 1 to 20 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 100° C. to 400° C. for 3 to 48 hours.

By the above steps, the synthetic amorphous silica powder of the present invention is obtained. This synthetic amorphous silica powder is less in inevitable gas adsorption amount, so that the powder is preferably usable as a raw material of a synthetic silica glass product. Particularly, according to the production method according to the second embodiment of the present invention, the firing step under the predetermined condition is provided before the spheroidizing treatment step, thereby enabling to remarkably decrease amounts of gas components to be otherwise adsorbed on surfaces of powder particles and gas components to be otherwise present within the powder particles.

## EXAMPLES

Next, Examples of the present invention will be explained in detail, together with Comparative Examples.

### Example 1

Firstly, ultrapure water was prepared in an amount equivalent to 55.6 mols, per 1 mol of silicon tetrachloride. This ultrapure water was brought into a vessel, and then the carbon tetrachloride was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 25° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen, thereby hydrolyzing the silicon tetrachloride. After addition of the silicon tetrachloride, stirring was continued for 2 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 100 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 24 hours at a temperature of 200° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 10 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and

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pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.2 mm and a roll revolution speed to 40 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 100 μm and a vibrating screen having openings of 150 μm, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 124 μm.

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment to the above obtained silica powder under an applicable condition shown in Table 1 described below, without conducting firing of the silica powder. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 50 μm. This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the cleaned powder was charged into a container for drying, then the container for drying was brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 10 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 200° C. for 48 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

### Example 2

Firstly, 2 mols of ultrapure water and 2 mols of ethanol were prepared per 1 mol of tetramethoxysilane. The prepared ultrapure water and ethanol were charged into a vessel, and then the tetramethoxysilane was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 60° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen, thereby hydrolyzing the tetramethoxysilane. After addition of the tetramethoxysilane, stirring was continued for 60 minutes, and 30 mols of ultrapure water was further added thereto per 1 mol of tetramethoxysilane, followed by continued stirring for 5 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 100 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 48 hours at a temperature of 200° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 20 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.2 mm and a roll revolution speed to 55 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 100 μm and a vibrating screen having openings of 150 μm, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 135 μm.

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment to the above obtained silica powder under an applicable condition shown in Table 1 described below, without conducting firing of the silica powder. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high

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frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, then the container for drying was brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 10 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 300° C. for 12 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

#### Example 3

Firstly, 10 mols of ultrapure water was prepared per 1 mol of fumed silica having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 0.030  $\mu\text{m}$  and a specific surface area of 50  $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ . The prepared ultrapure water was charged into a vessel, and then the fumed silica was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 25° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen. After addition of the fumed silica, stirring was continued for 3 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 30 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 12 hours at a temperature of 300° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 10 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.5 mm and a roll revolution speed to 100 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 400  $\mu\text{m}$  and a vibrating screen having openings of 500  $\mu\text{m}$ , thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 459  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment to the above obtained silica powder under an applicable condition shown in Table 1 described below, without conducting firing of the silica powder. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 200  $\mu\text{m}$ .

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This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, then the container for drying was brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 20 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 200° C. for 36 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

#### Example 4

Conducted was the same procedure as Example 1 to obtain a synthetic amorphous silica powder, except that the spheroidizing treatment was applied under an applicable condition shown in Table 1 described below, and the obtained silica powder had an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 900  $\mu\text{m}$ .

#### Example 5

Firstly, 12 mols of ultrapure water was prepared per 1 mol of fumed silica having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 0.020  $\mu\text{m}$  and a specific surface area of 90  $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ . The prepared ultrapure water was charged into a vessel, and then the fumed silica was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 30° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen. After addition of the fumed silica, stirring was continued for 2 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 20 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 15 hours at a temperature of 250° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 1.0 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.2 mm and a roll revolution speed to 25 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 50  $\mu\text{m}$  and a vibrating screen having openings of 150  $\mu\text{m}$ , thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 95  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment to the above obtained silica powder under an applicable condition shown in Table 1 described below, without conducting firing of the silica powder. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, then the container for drying was brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 10 L/min through within the drier, and by

holding the powder at a temperature of 250° C. for 24 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

#### Example 6

Firstly, ultrapure water was prepared in an amount equivalent to 60 mols, per 1 mol of silicon tetrachloride. This ultrapure water was brought into a vessel, and then the carbon tetrachloride was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 30° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen, thereby hydrolyzing the silicon tetrachloride. After addition of the silicon tetrachloride, stirring was continued for 4 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 250 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 24 hours at a temperature of 250° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 10 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.2 mm and a roll revolution speed to 150 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 50  $\mu$ m and a vibrating screen having openings of 200  $\mu$ m, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 116  $\mu$ m.

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment to the above obtained silica powder under an applicable condition shown in Table 1 described below, without conducting firing of the silica powder. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 50  $\mu$ m. This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, which was then brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 15 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 150° C. for 48 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

#### Example 7

Firstly, 1 mol of ultrapure water and 1 mol of ethanol were prepared per 1 mol of tetramethoxysilane. The prepared ultrapure water and ethanol were charged into a vessel, and then the tetramethoxysilane was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 60° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen, thereby hydrolyzing the tetramethoxysilane. After addition of the tetramethoxysilane, stirring was continued for 60 minutes, and 25 mols of ultrapure water was further added thereto per 1 mol of tetramethoxysilane, followed by continued stirring for 6 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel.

At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 100 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 48 hours at a temperature of 150° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 20 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.2 mm and a roll revolution speed to 55 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 50  $\mu$ m and a vibrating screen having openings of 200  $\mu$ m, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 118  $\mu$ m.

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment to the above obtained silica powder under an applicable condition shown in Table 1 described below, without conducting firing of the silica powder. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 50  $\mu$ m. This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, which was then brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 15 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 150° C. for 48 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

#### Comparative Example 1

Conducted was the same procedure as Example 1 to obtain a synthetic amorphous silica powder, except that the spheroidizing treatment was applied under an applicable condition shown in Table 1 described below.

#### Comparative Example 2

Conducted was the same procedure as Example 2 to obtain a synthetic amorphous silica powder, except that the spheroidizing treatment was applied under an applicable condition shown in Table 1 described below.

#### Comparative Example 3

Conducted was the same procedure as Example 3 to obtain a synthetic amorphous silica powder, except that the spheroidizing treatment was applied under an applicable condition shown in Table 1 described below.

#### Comparative Example 4

Conducted was the same procedure as Example 3 to obtain a synthetic amorphous silica powder, except that the spheroidizing treatment was applied under an applicable condition shown in Table 1 described below.

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roidizing treatment was applied under an applicable condition shown in Table 1 described below.

## Comparative Example 5

Conducted was the same procedure as Example 4 to obtain a synthetic amorphous silica powder, except that the spheroidizing treatment was applied under an applicable condition shown in Table 1 described below.

## Comparative Example 6

Firstly, ultrapure water was prepared in an amount equivalent to 55.6 mols, per 1 mol of silicon tetrachloride. This ultrapure water was brought into a vessel, and then the carbon tetrachloride was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 25° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen, thereby hydrolyzing the silicon tetrachloride. After addition of the silicon tetrachloride, stirring was continued for 2 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 100 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 24 hours at a temperature of 200° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 10 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.2 mm and a roll revolution speed to 40 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 100  $\mu$ m and a vibrating screen having openings of 150  $\mu$ m, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 128  $\mu$ m.

Finally, the pulverized powder was charged into a vessel for firing, then the vessel for firing was brought into a firing furnace, and firing was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 10 L/min through within the firing furnace, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 1,200° C. for 48 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 91  $\mu$ m. This silica powder without applying a spheroidizing treatment thereto, was made to be Comparative Example 6.

## Comparative Example 7

Firstly, 2 mols of ultrapure water and 2 mols of ethanol were prepared per 1 mol of tetramethoxysilane. The prepared ultrapure water and ethanol were charged into a vessel, and then the tetramethoxysilane was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 60° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen, thereby hydrolyzing the tetramethoxysilane. After addition of the tetramethoxysilane, stirring was continued for 60 minutes, and 30 mols of ultrapure water was further added thereto per 1 mol of tetramethoxysilane, followed by continued stirring for 6 hours, thereby producing a siliceous

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gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 100 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 48 hours at a temperature of 200° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 20 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.4 mm and a roll revolution speed to 100 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 400  $\mu$ m and a vibrating screen having openings of 500  $\mu$ m, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 469  $\mu$ m.

Finally, the pulverized powder was charged into a vessel for firing, then the vessel for firing was brought into a firing furnace, and firing was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 10 L/min through within the firing furnace, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 1,200° C. for 48 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 328  $\mu$ m. This silica powder without applying a spheroidizing treatment thereto, was made to be Comparative Example 7.

## Comparative Example 8

Firstly, 10 mols of ultrapure water was prepared per 1 mol of fumed silica having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 0.030  $\mu$ m and a specific surface area of 50 m<sup>2</sup>/g. The prepared ultrapure water was charged into a vessel, and then the fumed silica was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 25° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen. After addition of the fumed silica, stirring was continued for 3 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 30 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 12 hours at a temperature of 300° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 10 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.9 mm and a roll revolution speed to 150 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 800  $\mu$ m and a vibrating screen having openings of 900  $\mu$ m, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 849  $\mu$ m.

Finally, the pulverized powder was charged into a vessel for firing, then the vessel for firing was brought into a firing furnace, and firing was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 10 L/min through within the firing furnace, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 1,200° C. for 48 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 594  $\mu$ m. This silica powder without applying a spheroidizing treatment thereto, was made to be Comparative Example 8.

TABLE 1

Silica powder		Spheroidizing treatment condition						
		Average particle diameter $D_{50}$ [ $\mu$ m]		Frequency of high-	High-frequency	Ar gas	Oxygen	Raw powder supplying
		Before firing	After firing	frequency wave [MHz]	power A [kW]	flow rate [L/min]	flow rate [L/min]	rate B[kg/hr]
Raw material								A/B [W · hr/kg]
Example 1	Silicon tetrachloride	124	—	3	90	60	30	3.9
								$2.3 \times 10^4$

TABLE 1-continued

Silica powder		Spheroidizing treatment condition						
Raw material	Average particle diameter D <sub>50</sub> [μm]		Frequency of high-	High-frequency	Ar gas	Oxygen	Raw powder supplying	A/B [W · hr/kg]
	Before firing	After firing	frequency wave [MHz]	power A [kW]	flow rate [L/min]	flow rate [L/min]	rate B[kg/hr]	
Example 2	Tetramethoxysilane	135	—	3	90	50	6.4	$1.4 \times 10^4$
Example 3	Fumed silica	459	—	2	120	80	9.8	$1.2 \times 10^4$
Example 4	Silicon tetrachloride	900	—	2	180	100	17.1	$1.1 \times 10^4$
Example 5	Fumed silica	95	—	2	120	80	65	$1.3 \times 10^4$
Example 6	Silicon tetrachloride	116	—	1	120	35	150	$1.5 \times 10^4$
Example 7	Tetramethoxysilane	118	—	1	120	40	155	$1.4 \times 10^4$
Comparative Example 1	Silicon tetrachloride	124	—	2	120	40	140	$9.0 \times 10^3$
Comparative Example 2	Tetramethoxysilane	136	—	1	120	30	160	$9.8 \times 10^3$
Comparative Example 3	Fumed silica	459	—	1	90	20	125	$9.7 \times 10^3$
Comparative Example 4	Fumed silica	459	—	1	60	20	135	$9.7 \times 10^3$
Comparative Example 5	Silicon tetrachloride	900	—	1	30	5	50	$4.9 \times 10^3$
Comparative Example 6	Silicon tetrachloride	128	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comparative Example 7	Tetramethoxysilane	469	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comparative Example 8	Fumed silica	849	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Example 8

Firstly, 12 mols of ultrapure water was prepared per 1 mol of fumed silica having an average particle diameter D<sub>50</sub> of 0.020 μm and a specific surface area of 90 m<sup>2</sup>/g. The prepared ultrapure water was charged into a vessel, and then the fumed silica was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 30° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen. After addition of the fumed silica, stirring was continued for 2 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 20 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 15 hours at a temperature of 250° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 10 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.2 mm and a roll revolution speed to 25 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 75 μm and a vibrating screen having openings of 200 μm, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter D<sub>50</sub> of 140 μm.

The granulated powder was put into a quartz vessel and subjected to firing in the atmospheric air at 1,250° C. for 48 hours, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter D<sub>50</sub> of 97 μm.

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment, under an applicable condition shown in Table 2 described below, to the silica powder obtained after firing. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube

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37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

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After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 50 μm. This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

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Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, then the container for drying was brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing argon at a flow rate of 10 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 250° C. for 24 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

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## Example 9

Firstly, 5 mols of ultrapure water was prepared per 1 mol of fumed silica having an average particle diameter D<sub>50</sub> of 0.030 μm and a specific surface area of 50 m<sup>2</sup>/g. The prepared ultrapure water was charged into a vessel, and then the fumed silica was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 20° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen. After addition of the fumed silica, stirring was continued for 0.5 hour, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 30 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 48 hours at a temperature of 200° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 15 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.3 mm and a roll revolution speed to 100 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry

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powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 75  $\mu\text{m}$  and a vibrating screen having openings of 250  $\mu\text{m}$ , thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 155  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The granulated powder was put into a quartz vessel and subjected to firing in the atmospheric air at 1,300° C. for 24 hours, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 105  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment, under an applicable condition shown in Table 2 described below, to the silica powder obtained after firing. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, then the container for drying was brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 1 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 400° C. for 12 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

## Example 10

Firstly, 30 mols of ultrapure water was prepared per 1 mol of fumed silica having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 0.007  $\mu\text{m}$  and a specific surface area of 300  $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ . The prepared ultrapure water was charged into a vessel, and then the fumed silica was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 10° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen. After addition of the fumed silica, stirring was continued for 6 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 50 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 12 hours at a temperature of 300° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 15 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.5 mm and a roll revolution speed to 100 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 300  $\mu\text{m}$  and a vibrating screen having openings of 600  $\mu\text{m}$ , thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 482  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The granulated powder was put into a quartz vessel and subjected to firing in the atmospheric air at 1,350° C. for 72 hours, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 342  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment, under an applicable condition shown in Table 2 described below, to the silica powder obtained after firing. Specifically, argon as a working gas was

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introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 200  $\mu\text{m}$ . This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, then the container for drying was brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 10 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 250° C. for 24 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

## Example 11

Firstly, 15 mols of ultrapure water was prepared per 1 mol of fumed silica having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 0.016  $\mu\text{m}$  and a specific surface area of 130  $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ . The prepared ultrapure water was charged into a vessel, and then the fumed silica was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 25° C. in an atmosphere of argon. After addition of the fumed silica, stirring was continued for 3 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 15 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 36 hours at a temperature of 200° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 10 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 1.0 mm and a roll revolution speed to 50 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 500  $\mu\text{m}$  and a vibrating screen having openings of 1,500  $\mu\text{m}$ , thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 1,083  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The granulated powder was put into a quartz vessel and subjected to firing in the atmospheric air at 1,450° C. for 72 hours, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 725  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment, under an applicable condition shown in Table 2 described below, to the silica powder obtained after firing. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultra-

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sonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 400  $\mu\text{m}$ . This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, then the container for drying was brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 10 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 300° C. for 24 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

## Example 12

Firstly, ultrapure water was prepared in an amount equivalent to 60 mols, per 1 mol of silicon tetrachloride. This ultrapure water was brought into a vessel, and then the silicon tetrachloride was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 30° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen, thereby hydrolyzing the silicon tetrachloride. After addition of the silicon tetrachloride, stirring was continued for 4 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 250 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 24 hours at a temperature of 250° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 10 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.2 mm and a roll revolution speed to 150 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 50  $\mu\text{m}$  and a vibrating screen having openings of 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 151  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The granulated powder was put into a quartz vessel and subjected to firing in the atmospheric air at 1,400° C. for 36 hours, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 111  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment, under an applicable condition shown in Table 2 described below, to the silica powder obtained after firing. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, which was then brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 15 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at

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a temperature of 150° C. for 48 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

## Example 13

Firstly, 1 mol of ultrapure water and 1 mol of ethanol were prepared per 1 mol of tetramethoxysilane. The prepared ultrapure water and ethanol were charged into a vessel, and then the tetramethoxysilane was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 60° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen, thereby hydrolyzing the tetramethoxysilane. After addition of the tetramethoxysilane, stirring was continued for 60 minutes, and 25 mols of ultrapure water was further added thereto per 1 mol of tetramethoxysilane, followed by continued stirring for 6 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 100 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 24 hours at a temperature of 200° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 20 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.2 mm and a roll revolution speed to 55 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 75  $\mu\text{m}$  and a vibrating screen having openings of 250  $\mu\text{m}$ , thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 147  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The granulated powder was put into a quartz vessel and subjected to firing in the atmospheric air at 1,200° C. for 72 hours, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 107  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment, under an applicable condition shown in Table 2 described below, to the silica powder obtained after firing. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, which was then brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 10 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 300° C. for 12 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

## Comparative Example 9

Firstly, 12 mols of ultrapure water was prepared per 1 mol of fumed silica having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 0.020  $\mu\text{m}$  and a specific surface area of 90  $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ . The prepared ultrapure water was charged into a vessel, and then the fumed silica was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the



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temperature at 30° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen. After addition of the fumed silica, stirring was continued for 2 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 20 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 15 hours at a temperature of 250° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 10 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.2 mm and a roll revolution speed to 25 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 75  $\mu$ m and a vibrating screen having openings of 250  $\mu$ m, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 144  $\mu$ m.

The granulated powder was put into a quartz vessel and subjected to firing in the atmospheric air at 1,200° C. for 36 hours, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 101  $\mu$ m.

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment, under an applicable condition shown in Table 2 described below, to the silica powder obtained after firing. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 50  $\mu$ m. This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, then the container for drying was brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 10 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 250° C. for 24 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

#### Comparative Example 10

Firstly, 5 mols of ultrapure water was prepared per 1 mol of fumed silica having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 0.030  $\mu$ m and a specific surface area of 50 m<sup>2</sup>/g. The prepared ultrapure water was charged into a vessel, and then the fumed silica was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 20° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen. After addition of the fumed silica, stirring was continued for 0.5 hour, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 30 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 48 hours at a temperature of 200° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 15 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.3 mm and a roll revolution speed to 100 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry

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powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 75  $\mu$ m and a vibrating screen having openings of 250  $\mu$ m, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 174  $\mu$ m.

The granulated powder was put into a quartz vessel and subjected to firing in the atmospheric air at 1,250° C. for 24 hours, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 115  $\mu$ m.

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment, under an applicable condition shown in Table 2 described below, to the silica powder obtained after firing. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 50  $\mu$ m. This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, then the container for drying was brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 1 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 400° C. for 12 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

#### Comparative Example 11

Firstly, 30 mols of ultrapure water was prepared per 1 mol of fumed silica having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 0.007  $\mu$ m and a specific surface area of 300 m<sup>2</sup>/g. The prepared ultrapure water was charged into a vessel, and then the fumed silica was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 10° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen. After addition of the fumed silica, stirring was continued for 6 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 50 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 12 hours at a temperature of 300° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 15 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.5 mm and a roll revolution speed to 100 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 300  $\mu$ m and a vibrating screen having openings of 700  $\mu$ m, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 516  $\mu$ m.

The granulated powder was put into a quartz vessel and subjected to firing in the atmospheric air at 1,350° C. for 72 hours, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 361  $\mu$ m.

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment, under an applicable condition shown in Table 2 described below, to the silica powder obtained after firing. Specifically, argon as a working gas was

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introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 200  $\mu\text{m}$ . This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, then the container for drying was brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 10 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 250° C. for 24 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

#### Comparative Example 12

Firstly, 15 mols of ultrapure water was prepared per 1 mol of fumed silica having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 0.016  $\mu\text{m}$  and a specific surface area of 130  $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ . The prepared ultrapure water was charged into a vessel, and then the fumed silica was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 25° C. in an atmosphere of argon. After addition of the fumed silica, stirring was continued for 4 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 15 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 36 hours at a temperature of 200° C. while flowing argon through within the drier at a flow rate of 10 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 1.0 mm and a roll revolution speed to 50 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 500  $\mu\text{m}$  and a vibrating screen having openings of 1,500  $\mu\text{m}$ , thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 1,030  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The granulated powder was put into a quartz vessel and subjected to firing in the atmospheric air at 1,450° C. for 72 hours, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 711  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment, under an applicable condition shown in Table 2 described below, to the silica powder obtained after firing. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultra-

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sonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 400  $\mu\text{m}$ . This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, then the container for drying was brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 10 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 300° C. for 24 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

#### Comparative Example 13

Firstly, 15 mols of ultrapure water was prepared per 1 mol of fumed silica having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 0.016  $\mu\text{m}$  and a specific surface area of 130  $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ . The prepared ultrapure water was charged into a vessel, and then the fumed silica was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 25° C. in an atmosphere of argon. After addition of the fumed silica, stirring was continued for 3 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 15 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 36 hours at a temperature of 200° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 10 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 1.0 mm and a roll revolution speed to 40 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 500  $\mu\text{m}$  and a vibrating screen having openings of 1,500  $\mu\text{m}$ , thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 1,030  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The granulated powder was put into a quartz vessel and subjected to firing in the atmospheric air at 1,450° C. for 72 hours, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 711  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment, under an applicable condition shown in Table 2 described below, to the silica powder obtained after firing. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 400  $\mu\text{m}$ . This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, then the container for drying was brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 10 L/min through within the drier, and by

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holding the powder at a temperature of 300° C. for 24 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

#### Comparative Example 14

Firstly, ultrapure water was prepared in an amount equivalent to 60 mols, per 1 mol of silicon tetrachloride. This ultrapure water was brought into a vessel, and then the carbon tetrachloride was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 30° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen, thereby hydrolyzing the silicon tetrachloride. After addition of the silicon tetrachloride, stirring was continued for 4 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 250 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 24 hours at a temperature of 250° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 10 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.2 mm and a roll revolution speed to 150 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 50  $\mu$ m and a vibrating screen having openings of 200  $\mu$ m, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 165  $\mu$ m.

The granulated powder was put into a quartz vessel and subjected to firing in the atmospheric air at 1,350° C. for 24 hours, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 112  $\mu$ m.

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment, under an applicable condition shown in Table 2 described below, to the silica powder obtained after firing. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 50  $\mu$ m. This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, which was then brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 15 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at

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a temperature of 150° C. for 48 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

#### Comparative Example 15

Firstly, 1 mol of ultrapure water and 1 mol of ethanol were prepared per 1 mol of tetramethoxysilane. The prepared ultrapure water and ethanol were charged into a vessel, and then the tetramethoxysilane was added thereto, with stirring while keeping the temperature at 60° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen, thereby hydrolyzing the tetramethoxysilane. After addition of the tetramethoxysilane, stirring was continued for 60 minutes, and 25 mols of ultrapure water was further added thereto per 1 mol of tetramethoxysilane, followed by continued stirring for 6 hours, thereby producing a siliceous gel. At this time, the stirring speed was set to be 100 rpm. Next, the siliceous gel was transferred into a container for drying which was brought into a drier, and the siliceous gel was dried for 24 hours at a temperature of 200° C. while flowing nitrogen through within the drier at a flow rate of 20 L/min, thereby obtaining a dry powder. This dry powder was then taken out of the drier, and pulverized by a roll crusher. At this time, pulverizing was conducted by adjusting a roll gap to 0.2 mm and a roll revolution speed to 150 rpm. The pulverized particles of the dry powder were classified by using a vibrating screen having openings of 50  $\mu$ m and a vibrating screen having openings of 200  $\mu$ m, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 159  $\mu$ m.

The granulated powder was put into a quartz vessel and subjected to firing in the atmospheric air at 1,350° C. for 24 hours, thereby obtaining a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 111  $\mu$ m.

Subsequently, the apparatus 30 shown in FIG. 5 was used to apply a spheroidizing treatment, under an applicable condition shown in Table 2 described below, to the silica powder obtained after firing. Specifically, argon as a working gas was introduced from the gas introducing tube 38 of the apparatus 30, and a high frequency wave was applied to the plasma torch 31 to generate a plasma. After the plasma was stabilized, oxygen was gradually introduced, thereby causing generation of an argon-oxygen plasma. Then, the above obtained silica powder was delivered from the raw material supplying tube 37 into the argon-oxygen plasma to thereby melt the silica powder, such that particles now made into melted bodies were caused to fall and collected by the collecting portion 33, thereby obtaining spheroidized silica powder particles 41.

After the spheroidizing treatment, the powder and ultrapure water were put into a cleaning vessel, to conduct ultrasonic cleaning. After conducting the ultrasonic cleaning, filtration was conducted by a filter having openings of 50  $\mu$ m. This operation was conducted repetitively until fine particles attached to surfaces of the silica powder particles were fully filtered out.

Finally, the powder after cleaning was charged into a container for drying, which was then brought into a drier, and drying was conducted by flowing nitrogen at a flow rate of 15 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 150° C. for 48 hours, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder.

TABLE 2

Silica powder		Spheroidizing treatment condition						
Raw material	Average particle diameter D50[μm]		Frequency of high-frequency	High-frequency power A [kW]	Ar gas flow rate [L/min]	Oxygen flow rate [L/min]	Raw powder supplying rate B[kg/hr]	A/B [W · hr/kg]
	Before firing	After firing	frequency wave [MHz]					
Example 8	Fumed silica	140	97	3	90	60	3.9	$2.3 \times 10^4$
Example 9	Fumed silica	155	105	3	90	50	6.4	$1.4 \times 10^4$
Example 10	Fumed silica	482	342	2	120	80	9.8	$1.2 \times 10^4$
Example 11	Fumed silica	1083	725	2	180	100	17.1	$1.1 \times 10^4$
Example 12	Silicon tetrachloride	151	111	3	90	45	6.2	$1.5 \times 10^4$
Example 13	Tetramethoxysilane	147	107	3	90	45	5.8	$1.6 \times 10^4$
Comparative Example 9	Fumed silica	144	101	1	120	30	12.2	$9.8 \times 10^3$
Comparative Example 10	Fumed silica	174	115	1	120	45	15.5	$8.5 \times 10^3$
Comparative Example 11	Fumed silica	516	361	1	60	40	8.3	$7.2 \times 10^3$
Comparative Example 12	Fumed silica	1030	711	1	60	40	9.1	$6.6 \times 10^3$
Comparative Example 13	Fumed silica	1030	711	1	30	25	6.5	$4.6 \times 10^3$
Comparative Example 14	Silicon tetrachloride	165	112	1	120	35	12.4	$9.7 \times 10^3$
Comparative Example 15	Tetramethoxysilane	159	111	1	120	40	15.5	$9.4 \times 10^3$

Measured for the powders obtained in Examples 1 to 13 and Comparative Examples 1 to 15, were an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$ , a BET specific surface area, a theoretical specific surface area, a quotient represented by “BET specific surface area/theoretical specific surface area”, a real density, an intra-particulate porosity, a circularity, and an unmolten ratio, by those techniques to be described hereinafter. These results are listed in Table 3 or Table 4.

(1) Average particle diameter  $D_{50}$ : this was obtained by calculating an average value of medians of particle distributions (diameter) measured three times by Laser Diffraction/Scattering Particle Size Distribution Analyzer (Model Name: HORIBA LA-950).

(2) BET specific surface area: this was measured by a BET three-point method by using a measuring apparatus (QUANTACHROME AUTOSORB-1 MP). The BET three-point method is configured to obtain a gradient A from adsorbed nitrogen amounts at three points of relative pressure, thereby obtaining a specific surface area value based on a BET equation. Measurement of adsorbed nitrogen amounts was conducted under a condition of 150° C. for 60 minutes.

(3) Theoretical specific surface area: this was calculated from the following equation (2), assuming that D represents an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of a powder, and  $\rho$  represents a real density of 2.2 g/cm<sup>3</sup> in the following equation (1):

$$\text{Theoretical specific surface area} = 6/(D \times \rho) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Theoretical specific surface area of powder} = 2.73/D_{50} \quad (2)$$

(4) Quotient of “BET specific surface area/theoretical specific surface area”: this was calculated from the BET specific surface area and the theoretical specific surface area measured and obtained in the above manners, respectively.

(5) Real density: this was calculated as an average value of absolute densities obtained by conducting a real density measurement three times in conformity to JIS R7212: Testing Methods for Carbon Blocks, (d) Measurement of true specific gravity.

(6) Intra-particulate porosity: the obtained powder was embedded in a resin which was then ground to expose cross

sections of powder particles. The cross sections of powder particles were observed by a SEM (scanning electron microscope). Further, the intra-particulate porosity was calculated from the following equation (4), by measuring cross-sectional areas of 50 powder particles, and areas of spaces in the particles, if present:

$$\text{Intra-particulate porosity} = \frac{\text{total area of spaces in particles}}{\text{total cross-sectional area of particles}} \quad (4)$$

(7) Circularity: this was measured two times by a particle size/shape distribution measuring device (PITA-1 manufactured by SEISHIN ENTERPRISE Co., Ltd.) shown in FIG. 6, and average values thereof were calculated. Specifically, powder particles were firstly dispersed into a liquid, which was then flowed through a planar elongational flow cell 51. Recorded as images by an objective lens 53 were 200 powder particles 52 moving through within the planar elongational flow cell 51, respectively, thereby calculating a circularity from the recorded images and the following equation (3). In the equation (3), S represents an area of each recorded particle image in a projection view, and L represents a perimeter of the particle image in the projection view. The circularity of the applicable powder was provided as an average value of circularities of 200 particles calculated in the above manner.

$$\text{Circularity} = 4\pi S/L^2 \quad (3)$$

(8) Unmolten ratio: this was calculated as a ratio at which angulate particles as shown in FIG. 8 were contained in 200 particles of the powder in the above-mentioned projection view thereof.

#### Comparative Test and Evaluation 1

The powders obtained in Examples 1 to 13 and Comparative Examples 1 to 15 were used to fabricate rectangular parallelepiped block materials of length 20 mm×width 20 mm×height 40 mm, respectively, in a manner to evaluate the number of gas bubbles caused in each block material. These results are listed in Table 3 or Table 4. Specifically, each block material was fabricated by: introducing the applicable pow-

der into a carbon crucible; heating it by a carbon heater to 2,200° C. in a vacuum atmosphere at  $2.0 \times 10^{-4}$  Pa; and holding it for 48 hours. Conducted for this block material was a heat treatment at a temperature of 1,600° C. for 48 hours in a vacuum atmosphere of  $5.0 \times 10^{-2}$  Pa. After the heat treatment,

the block material was cut out at a height of 20 mm to expose a cross section of length 20 mm×width 20 mm which was then ground, in a manner to evaluate the number of gas bubbles observed in a region having a depth of 2 mm from the surface (cross section) of the block material, and a width of 2 mm.

TABLE 3

	Average particle diameter D50 [ $\mu$ m]	BET specific surface area [ $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ ]	Theoretical specific surface area [ $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ ]	Quotient of BET specific surface area/theoretical specific surface area	Real density [ $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ ]	Intra- particulate porosity	Circularity	Unmolton ratio	Number of gas bubbles [count]
Example 1	98	0.028	0.028	1.00	2.20	0.00	1.00	0.00	6
Example 2	107	0.029	0.026	1.12	2.19	0.01	0.88	0.04	10
Example 3	353	0.010	0.008	1.25	2.18	0.02	0.81	0.15	12
Example 4	711	0.005	0.004	1.25	2.12	0.04	0.75	0.25	18
Example 5	104	0.027	0.026	1.04	2.18	0.01	0.99	0.05	9
Example 6	128	0.025	0.021	1.19	2.18	0.02	0.96	0.09	11
Example 7	132	0.025	0.021	1.19	2.17	0.02	0.96	0.1	12
Comparative Example 1	111	0.039	0.025	1.56	2.17	0.04	0.85	0.08	39
Comparative Example 2	118	0.030	0.023	1.30	2.04	0.05	0.81	0.15	63
Comparative Example 3	382	0.009	0.007	1.29	2.14	0.07	0.79	0.18	68
Comparative Example 4	402	0.009	0.007	1.29	2.12	0.03	0.67	0.20	72
Comparative Example 5	766	0.005	0.004	1.25	2.11	0.04	0.77	0.34	83
Comparative Example 6	91	0.110	0.030	3.67	2.19	0.01	—	—	116
Comparative Example 7	328	0.023	0.008	2.88	2.20	0.00	—	—	93
Comparative Example 8	594	0.022	0.005	4.40	2.18	0.03	—	—	132

As apparent from Table 3, it is seen that the blocks fabricated by using the powders of Examples 1 to 7, respectively, were remarkably decreased in the number of caused gas bubbles, as compared to the blocks fabricated by using the powders of Comparative Examples 6 to 8 without subjecting to a spheroidizing treatment, respectively. Further, it is seen that, comparing Examples 1 to 7 with Comparative Examples 1 to 5, Examples 1 to 7 were remarkably decreased in the number of caused gas bubbles as compared to Comparative Examples 1 to 5 though these Examples and Comparative Examples were each subjected to a spheroidizing treatment. Revealed from these results were a presence of an optimum condition of the spheroidizing treatment, for allowing to decrease an amount of generation of gas bubbles.

TABLE 4

	Average particle diameter D50 [ $\mu$ m]	BET specific surface area [ $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ ]	Theoretical specific surface area [ $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ ]	Quotient of BET specific surface area/theoretical specific surface area	Real density [ $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ ]	Intra- particulate porosity	Circularity	Unmolton ratio	Number of gas bubbles [count]
Example 8	106	0.026	0.026	1	2.2	0.01	1	0.02	0
Example 9	110	0.027	0.025	1.08	2.2	0	0.97	0.05	0
Example 10	352	0.009	0.008	1.13	2.17	0.03	0.87	0.11	1
Example 11	761	0.005	0.004	1.25	2.15	0.03	0.78	0.23	3
Example 12	118	0.024	0.023	1.04	2.2	0	0.98	0.04	2
Example 13	117	0.025	0.023	1.09	2.2	0	0.97	0.04	1
Comparative Example 9	108	0.035	0.025	1.4	2.13	0.01	0.81	0.2	7
Comparative Example 10	121	0.028	0.023	1.22	2.07	0.03	0.82	0.14	15
Comparative Example 11	383	0.009	0.007	1.29	2.12	0.08	0.8	0.23	23
Comparative Example 12	761	0.005	0.004	1.25	2.15	0.02	0.72	0.24	18
Comparative Example 13	754	0.005	0.004	1.25	2.16	0.03	0.77	0.27	13

TABLE 4-continued

	Average particle diameter D50 [μm]	BET specific surface area [m <sup>2</sup> /g]	Theoretical specific surface area [m <sup>2</sup> /g]	Quotient of BET specific surface area/theoretical specific surface area	Real density [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	Intra- particulate porosity	Circularity	Unmolton ratio	Number of gas bubbles [count]
Comparative Example 14	114	0.034	0.024	1.42	2.19	0.01	0.99	0.03	6
Comparative Example 15	118	0.033	0.023	1.43	2.18	0.02	0.98	0.04	7

As apparent from Table 1 to Table 4, it is seen that the blocks fabricated by using the powders of Examples 8 to 13 which were fired under predetermined conditions before spheroidizing treatments, respectively, were further decreased in the number of caused gas bubbles, as compared to the blocks fabricated by using the powders of Examples 1 to 7 without subjecting to firing, respectively.

Further, as apparent from Table 4, and comparing Examples 8 to 11 with Comparative Examples 9 to 13, Example 12 with Comparative Example 14, and Example 13 with Comparative Example 15, it is seen therefrom that Examples 8 to 11, Example 12, and Example 13 were remarkably decreased in the number of caused gas bubbles, as compared to Comparative Examples 9 to 13, Comparative Example 14, and Comparative Example 15, though these Examples and Comparative Examples were each subjected to a spheroidizing treatment. It is seen therefrom that the synthetic amorphous silica powders of the present invention are each remarkably enhanced in effect for reducing an amount of generation or degree of expansion of gas bubbles, and are improved in formability, so that the powders are each suitable as a raw material for manufacturing a synthetic silica glass product.

#### Evaluation 2

Impurity concentrations of the powders obtained in Examples 1 to 13 and Comparative Examples 1 to 15 were analyzed or measured by the following techniques (1) to (5). The results thereof are listed in Table 5 or Table 6.

(1) Na, K, Ca, Fe, Al, and P: Each synthetic amorphous silica powder was thermally decomposed with hydrofluoric acid and sulfuric acid, in a manner to prepare a constant-volume liquid by using dilute nitric acid after thermal condensation, followed by conduction of analysis by a High-Frequency Inductive Coupling Plasma Mass Spectrometer (Model Name: SPQ9000 of SII NanoTechnology Inc.).

(2) B: Each synthetic amorphous silica powder was thermally decomposed with hydrofluoric acid, in a manner to prepare a constant-volume liquid by using ultrapure water after thermal condensation, followed by conduction of analysis by a High-Frequency Inductive Coupling Plasma Mass Spectrometer (Model Name: SPQ9400 of SII NanoTechnology Inc.).

(3) C: Added to each synthetic amorphous silica powder were iron, tungsten, and tin as combustion improvers, to thereby conduct analysis by a high-frequency furnace combustion infrared absorption method (Model Name: HORIBA EMIA-920V).

(4) Cl: Each synthetic amorphous silica powder was mixed with ultrapure water, in a manner to cause Cl to leach out of the former into the latter, under ultrasonic waves. The synthetic amorphous silica powder and the leach solution were separated from each other by a centrifuge, and the separated leach solution was subjected to conduction of analysis by ion chromatography (Model Name: Dionex DX-500).

(5) OH: Measurement therefor was conducted by a peak height near 3,660 cm<sup>-1</sup> by Fourier Transformation Infrared spectrophotometer (Model Name: ThermoFischer Nicolet 4700FT-IR).

TABLE 5

	Na	K	Ca	Fe	Al	B	C	Unit: [mass ppm]		
								P	Cl	OH
Example 1	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	2	<0.01	3	41
Example 2	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	4	<0.01	<1	48
Example 3	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	2	<0.01	2	59
Example 4	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	2	<0.01	4	52
Example 5	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	2	<0.01	2	51
Example 6	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	<2	<0.01	6	65
Example 7	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	8	<0.01	<2	62
Comparative Example 1	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	2	<0.01	5	61
Comparative Example 2	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	9	<0.01	<1	60
Comparative Example 3	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	2	<0.01	6	67
Comparative Example 4	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	2	<0.01	6	72
Comparative Example 5	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	2	<0.01	7	78
Comparative Example 6	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	3	<0.01	8	98
Comparative Example 7	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	11	<0.01	<1	102
Comparative Example 8	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	4	<0.01	6	91

As, apparent from Table 5, it is seen that Examples 1 to 7 were each relatively low in concentration of hydroxyl group and carbon which possibly act as gas components acting as sources of generation or expansion of gas bubbles in a synthetic silica glass product at a high temperature and a reduced pressure, as compared to Comparative Examples 1 to 8.

TABLE 6

	Na	K	Ca	Fe	Al	B	C	Unit: [mass ppm]		
								P	Cl	OH
Example 8	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	<2	<0.01	<2	28
Example 9	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	<2	<0.01	<2	26
Example 10	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	<2	<0.01	<2	25
Example 11	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	<2	<0.01	<2	28
Example 12	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	<2	<0.01	3	48
Example 13	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	3	<0.01	<2	51
Comparative Example 9	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	<2	<0.01	<2	31
Comparative Example 10	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	<2	<0.01	<2	35
Comparative Example 11	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	<2	<0.01	<2	33
Comparative Example 12	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	<2	<0.01	<2	35
Comparative Example 13	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	<2	<0.01	<2	37
Comparative Example 14	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	<2	<0.01	3	40
Comparative Example 15	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	<0.01	4	<0.01	<2	47

As apparent from Table 6, it is seen that: the synthetic amorphous silica powders each adopting a powder as a raw material obtained by reacting silicon tetrachloride in a liquid, were less than 2 ppm in carbon concentration; the synthetic amorphous silica powders each adopting a powder as a raw material obtained from an organic silicon compound, were less than 2 ppm in chlorine concentration; and the synthetic amorphous silica powders each adopting a powder as a raw material obtained from fumed silica, were less than 2 ppm in carbon concentration and less than 2 ppm in chlorine concentration.

#### INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The synthetic amorphous silica powder of the present invention is preferably usable as a raw material for manufacturing a synthetic silica glass product such as a crucible, jig, and the like to be used for single crystal production in semiconductor application.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method for producing a synthetic amorphous silica powder, comprising, in the recited order:

a granulating step for producing a siliceous gel, drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder, pulverizing particles of the dry powder, and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles to thereby obtain a silica powder;

a spheroidizing step based on a thermal plasma for delivering, at a supplying rate of 3.5 to 17.5 kg/hr, particles of the silica powder obtained in the granulating step into an argon-oxygen plasma in a plasma torch from a starting material supplying tube in a manner to heat the particles at a temperature from 2,000° C. to a boiling point of silicon dioxide, thereby melting the particles, in which the argon-oxygen plasma is generated by introducing argon as a working gas from a gas introducing tube at a flow rate of 60 to 100 L/min into the plasma torch, while applying a high frequency wave at a frequency of 2 to 3

MHz and at a power of 120 to 1000 kw to the plasma torch, and by gradually introducing oxygen at a flow rate of 30 to 125 L/min into the plasma torch after the plasma is stabilized;

a cleaning step for removing particles of silica powder attached to surfaces of the spheroidized silica powder

particles after the spheroidizing step by repetitively conducting ultrasonic cleaning such that the spheroidized silica powder particles after the spheroidizing step and ultrapure water are put into a cleaning vessel, and filtration by using a filter until the particles of the silica powder are fully filtered out; and

a drying step for drying the silica powder particles after the cleaning step such that the powder is firstly put into a container for drying, and then the container for drying is brought into a drier, in which drying is conducted by flowing nitrogen or argon at a flow rate of 1 to 20 L/min through within the drier, and by holding the powder at a temperature of 100° C. to 400° C. for 3 to 48 hours;

wherein the spheroidizing step is conducted by adjusting a value of A/B (W·hr/kg) to  $1.0 \times 10^4$  or more, where A is the high-frequency power (W), and B is the supplying rate (kg/hr) of the silica powder, under a condition that the high-frequency power A is 90 kW or higher, thereby obtaining a synthetic amorphous silica powder having:

an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 2,000  $\mu\text{m}$ ;

a quotient of 1.00 to 1.35 obtained by dividing a BET specific surface area of the powder by a theoretical specific surface area calculated from the average particle diameter  $D_{50}$ ;

a real density of 2.10 to 2.20 g/cm<sup>3</sup>; an intra-particulate porosity of 0 to 0.05; a circularity of 0.75 to 1.00; and an unmolten ratio of 0.00 to 0.25.

2. The method for producing a synthetic amorphous silica powder according to claim 1, wherein the granulating step is a step for: hydrolyzing silicon tetrachloride to produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry powder; and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles, to obtain a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 3,000  $\mu\text{m}$ .

3. The method for producing a synthetic amorphous silica powder according to claim 1, wherein the granulating step is

a step for: hydrolyzing an organic silicon compound to produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry powder; and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles, to obtain a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 3,000  $\mu\text{m}$ .

4. The method for producing a synthetic amorphous silica powder according to claim 1, wherein the granulating step is a step for: using a fumed silica to produce a siliceous gel; drying the siliceous gel to turn it into a dry powder; pulverizing particles of the dry powder; and then classifying the pulverizedly obtained particles, to obtain a silica powder having an average particle diameter  $D_{50}$  of 10 to 3,000  $\mu\text{m}$ .

\* \* \* \* \*